B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 79 ... BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Apr.	NALDERA. *		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
4th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE* ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	5,273
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA §	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA..	East &S. Africa, 12-30 p. m.
2nd ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports. 9 a. m.
4th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi. 4 p. m.
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1232.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	3rd April
Lima Maru	J. Ettgawa	6089	28th ,,	9th April
Penag Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ozawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	530	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 1.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Funds and assets over—		Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—		Rs. 4,00,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

P. C RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary,
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

'RADIOLITE'
CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.

RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.

RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well.

GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK

is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	,,	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	,,	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	,,	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	,,	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WANTED.

A CHIEF SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency for a well established Insurance and Financial concern on a decent salary and commission. Investment of Rs. 5,000/- cash in the shares of the Company essential. Apply stating qualifications and previous experience to Box No. 690A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind. Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LUTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature. Cream Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Write for free particulars to:— KING [illegible] CO Kands, Bengal, India.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others, cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS. Excellent salary. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 166, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10157

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujrati knowing Hindu preferred. Apply stating salary required and experience, Post Box 3083, Mandvi Post, Bombay.
A R10129

WANTED—A MATRICULATED CLERK, knowing typewriting, Christian preferred. Apply in person MASTER SONS & CO., Yusuf Building, first floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R10141

AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our Metal Toys (An Attraction) painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 2 (Postage extra). Illustrated catalogue for annas four in stamps. CTHE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp, Karachi.
A R10128

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced MISTRY to supervise work of Mill extension up-country. Also one Mistry with previous experience of brick manufacture by BULL'S PATENT KILN. Apply Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R19154

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for Marine Insurance Office, thoroughly conversant with every detail and able to influence brokers. Previous experience in Marine Offices essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 161, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19344

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Vernacular Middle Girls' School, Akola. Applicants, who should be Marathi knowing, should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE by June 1st, 1924, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race, age, training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. The pay offered for the post is Rs. 75—5-2—100. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to a secondary trained woman teacher. Arrangements will be made to provide the applicant with accommodation in the present quarters attached to the school. (Sd.) A. THOMPSON, Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle.
A 1939

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—HINDOO SANSKRIT GRADUATE, wants TUITIONS or account, correspondence or Secretarial work in morning and evening near Chawpatti. Please write to Box No. 167 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10160

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—SHOPS in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, rent very moderate. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19251

TO LET—Hot season, Bhimpore, Dumas, "BRIGHTON PARK", well-furnished, upper-storied BUNGALOW, Minton-tiled, six bed-rooms, halls, sitting rooms, out-houses, best water-supply latest electric installation in Bungalow and fifteen acre compound. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R10107

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum, Back Road, Mahimwala's Bungalow.
C R10149

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO LET, at Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, next to Duke and Sons Fort, Premises most suitable for Printing Presses, Offices and Godowns. Apply to HAJI HAROON JANMAHOMED, 83, Jakeria Mosjid.
C R10095

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19, Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO LET—Lonavla, for hot season, three large, well-furnished BUNGALOWS, large compound, very cool and quiet situation. Enticing view. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R10108

TO BE LET Immediately—Two fine GROUND FLOOR FLATS at New Gamdevi with five bed rooms, one dining and one drawing room with motor garage inclusive of all up-to-date conveniences. Apply Box No. 164, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10153

TO LET—"ERUCHSHAW BUILDING", Hornby Road, opposite Navsari Building, over National Bank of South Africa, beautiful situation, new extension, thorough alteration, 6,200 square feet each floor space, for large offices, latest electric fittings, cheap rents, small partition rooms. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, 249, Hornby Road, Fort
C R10106

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—3 complete CAGE OIL PRESSES, 5 tons capacity in 12 hours. As per full particulare Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10123

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planning, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates. Apply sharp:—Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10139

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects; Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10136

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certifictaes and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.
JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board. List price Rs. 495, 550 & 585, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 267. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, CUPBOARDS, SHELVING, Etc., Etc., SUITABLE FOR A CHEMIST'S SHOP. Kemp and Co., Ltd., are moving from the premises at present occupied by them in "Sassoon House", Elphinstone Circle, to "Sohrab House", Hornby Road, opposite Navsari Buildings, and offer for sale the surplus furniture and fittings, which can be seen at their Elphinstone Circle Branch. Offers may be sent to the Head Office, Charni Road (Queens Road).
T R10113

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Tom Hatten's dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Safe, cottage piano etc., at 67, Rebsch Street, Byculla on SATURDAY, 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers. The property is on view.
T R10159

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar, List free VALE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R10147

STAMPS—Iraq unused below face value War and others going cheap. Apply Box No. 163, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
L R10150

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL
Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (Ten rupees) per share less Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1923, will be paid on or after the 14th April, 1924, to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 27th March, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st April, 1924.
C 19352

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 3rd April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

68. From Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola:—For appointing Mr. H. P. Mody to be a member of certain committees.

69. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey.—For requesting the G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide Alarm Chains, Water Closets and Brakemen in their all steel suburban trains.

70. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram.—For urging upon Government the desirability of investing the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates with the authority of trying certain Municipal cases.

71. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya.—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the payment of grants-in-aid to Primary Schools in Bombay for the year 1923-24 to the full extent of one-third expenditure as allowed under the grant-in-aid Code, etc.

72. From Mr. S. L. Silam.—For requesting the Commissioner to forthwith undertake the repairs of all streets of Kamathipura with at least a 6 inch layer of road metal.

73-74. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—(73) For appointing a Committee to consider and report whether the services of an outside expert valuer of properties are necessary in connection with the acquisition of properties by the Municipality and (74) For expressing opinion that no further time should be lost in proceeding with the sewerage of the north of the Island.

75. From Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.—For referring the scheme for the creation of a centre at Trombay for the location of all new milch-cattle stables to the Sanitary Measures Committee to report whether the scheme can be abandoned.

76. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.—For requesting Government to adopt early legislation for extending the period of the present Rent Act by five years more.

77. From Mr. R. A. Cole, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam.—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act, so as to adopt the principle of reservation of seats in the Corporation for the members of the Maratha and Allied castes and the Depressed classes.

78. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the present practice of supplying motor-cars, cycles, carriages, etc., giving motor and carriage allowances etc., lending money for purchase of motor cars, cycles etc., to certain Municipal Officers.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st April, 1924.
C19348

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, on the 10th day of May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, discharging the Liquidator from his office, and determining the manner in which the books of account vouchers and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof, and of a small cash balance in the hands of the liquidator shall be disposed of.

A. A. DHARAMSEY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st April, 1924.
C19350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP, subsisting between the undersigned and Manishanker Mayashanker under the name of G. M. Vora and Co., has been DISSOLVED from the 1st Feb., 1924. The said Manishanker Mayashanker is in possession of the partnership assets and is recovering the outstandings of the partnership. The creditors of the partnership should therefore receive the partnership debts from him.

NANALAL MAKANJI,
CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL.
R10155

NOTICE.

In The Matter of The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the Matter of the Indian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION passed by the members of the above named Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st March, 1924, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. N. J. Shah of Messrs. Dalal & Shah, Incorporated Accountants, Bombay, has been appointed Liquidator.

C.I. PAREKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R10152

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held under instructions from the Vendor and owner Mr. Moses R. Penn on the 30th March, 1924, our client became the purchaser of the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in or to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, easement, lien, possession, gift bequest, inheritance, lease, maintenance, residence, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house bungalow and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western Side of Cadell Road, formerly known as Coppersmith Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registrations Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring two hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts but on actual measurement 266 square yards and which land bears along with other land Collector's New Survey No. 36 and Cadastral Survey No. 687 Mahim Division and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G ward No. 5150 and Street No. 2 Cadell Road and which is bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the said Cadell Road formerly known as Coppersmith Road, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bachubai Ebrahim Jhirad and partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Hyem Reuben and another and on or towards the South by a Public Passage.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1924.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19351

NOTICE TO LOSS OF TITLE DEEDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the documents herein relating to the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written and belonging to our client Bai HALIMABAI, widow of Haji Usman Haji Abba and wife of Mistry Usman Ahmed have been either lost or misplaced.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof or the said Title Deeds or Documents by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, situate at 61, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim would be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate lying and being on the East side of Ali Umer Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 6/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less entered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 937, New No. 8111, Old Survey No. 1827 and New Survey No. 1154 and Cadastral Survey No. 2659, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6013 and Street Nos. 57-59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Ali Umer Street, on or towards the North by the vacant ground belonging to Jambli Mcholla's mosque and on or towards the South by the property of Khatri Dawood Ahmed and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of Halimabai, widow of Haji Usman Haji Abba.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1924.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Attorneys for Bai Halimabai, widow of Haji Usman Haji Abba and wife of Mistry Usman Ahmed.
19347

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DOOSABHAI HIRACHAND has this day revoked the Power-of-Attorney given by him to one Bhagwanji Mulji on 8th July, 1923 and every power and authority thereby conferred. All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Bhagwanji Mulji in any matter whatsoever on behalf of or as the agent of our said client as from this day and are hereby notified that if this notice is disregarded by any person, our client will not be responsible.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1924.

MALVI, MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Solicitor's High Court.
C19349

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by the Commissioner of the High Court in Suit No. 688 of 1917, on the 26th March, 1924, pursuant to the Consent Decree in the said suit and dated 12th October, 1922, our client Mr. NARAYENLAL BANSILAL was declared to be the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax, tenure land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 705, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1454 and Cadastral Survey No. 1563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 497, Street Nos. 364-369 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Motishaw, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shamchand Gambhirchand and on or towards the South by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1924.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19353

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s David) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Piano by Rose and Co., nearly new in sound condition.
1 Copper boiler (for hot water).
1 Ice chest.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 10-15 H. P. in good running order.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s. David).

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 10-15 H. P. good running order.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakin, Esq., Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the above date and time sell by Public Auction at Deongersi Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard by Wimbridge, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, teapoys, writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, brass ornaments, wall and table clocks, jardiniers, screws, purdas, phonographs, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, old grand father's clock, English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, English ice box, large iron stove with hot water tank and chimney, hot water boiler, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF SETH ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the mortgagor the late Mr. Tulsidas L. Mody and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under their respective Indentures of mortgage Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being the portion of the land demised by the Indenture of Lease dated 14th May, 1857 and being a portion of land comprised in the Indenture of Assignment dated 29th August 1861 of which Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash is the present lessee together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboowalla on or towards the North by the property now of Pestonji Bejonji Kapadia and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Back Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2150, 2151 (1) 2151 (2) and 2151 (3) and Street Nos. 113, 115, 115A and 115B.

For further particulars and conditions of Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will by order of the Mortgagee and on account at the risk of the Mortgagor Khatubai, wife of Abu Haji Suleman and daughter of Haji Abu Haji Habeb and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of September 1915 and an Indenture of further charge dated the 31st day of January, 1917, both made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey Nos. 5524-5587 and B/5587 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2230 and Street No. 8 Falkland Road and which all premises are situated at Falkland Road without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded towards the East by Falkland Road 7th Cross Lane on or towards the West by Falkland Road 8th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Cassum and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmed Syed Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M (S.T.) OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By order of Bhatt Jegannath Narayan the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the late Chhaganlal Bhaichand the Mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street Fort:—

1 Gold Necklace weight about 13½ tolas 22 vals.
1 Gold Collar weight about 4½ tolas 6 vals.
1 Gold Wristlets weight about 16¾ tolas.
1 Gold Chain weight about 16½ tolas 3½ vals.
4 Pearl Bangles.
1 Pearl Necklace of single string with Diamond pendant.
1 Pearl Necklace of single string.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co., will accept the tenders for the purchase of the machinery of the Dye House of the Presidency Mills Ld., at Parel, damaged by fire and water up to Friday, the 4th April, 1924 till 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office in the Chartered Bank Building, in Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY.

6 Grey Winding Machines.
4 Drum Winding Machines.
9 Warping Winding Machines.

N. B.—The above is open forinspection at the Mills' premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PLUMBERS, DEALERS IN SANITARY REQUISITES AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTORS.

Auction Sale of Ligaria and Nisa washdown closets, Minerva and Lana Lavatories, Bombay Pattern Pans, semi-combination bath, Mahogany seats, Rani water fittings, Bends, Branches, offsets, shoes, "T" etc. soil pipes, single and double sockets, lead pipes, Nahni bends and traps, water cocks, dies, plumber tools, iron safe, clock, cupboard, chairs, copying press, type writer, gas stone etc.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Baria Building, Pydhonie and at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mahomed Building, Bhendi Bazar, the following Sanitary requisites and plumber's goods etc., consisting of:—

Lana and Minerva lavatories with hot and cold taps of sizes 25" x 18", 27" x 19", and 27" x 24".

Ligaria and Nisa wash-down closets with traps.

Bombay pattern pns 23" and 25". One complete semi-combination bath (shanks), Mahogany seats with brass hings, Rani water fittings 4" Bends, Branches, (single and double), offsets, shoes, "T" etc. Soil pipes 4", single and double sockets, lead pipes (by George Formilee), size ½" to 4", Nahni bends and traps, water cocks, dies, plumber tools, gas stone, iron safe, clock cupboard, chairs, copyingpress, typewriter, shelves, etc., etc.

The above is open for inspection from 10 a.m. (S.T.) till 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1924.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of [illegible]

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS.
and
GENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Offer during the HOT SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 2 for Rs. 195/.	69-0-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	13-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/.	7-0-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/.	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

AMRUTANJAN

EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. lazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers nee apply.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"Liga" Solid Tyres

Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.

Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOROTHY DALTON
in "FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Paramount Super-de-luxe production.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
MARION DAVIES
In
THE "RESTLESS SEX"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Last 3 Days!
THE
"TREASURE OF KALYAN"
The Super Jewel over which
Bombay's Mad
You must see To-Day, To-Morrow or Day after.
3RD AND LAST WEEK!
To-Night at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Novelty CINEMA Phone No. 40106.

Cinema Majestic
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co's
RELIGIOUS PICTURE
JALANDHAR -SATI VRINDA
An entrancing story from the Puran, showing how a faithful woman redeemed the soul of a rakshasa.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
only 3 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre
on
Wednesday 2-4-24 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WIDOW GETS 2 YEAR'S R. I. FOR SECRETLY DISPOSING OF DEAD CHILD

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury).

Emperor
vs.
Bhimabai.

The accused in this case was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murdering her newly born female baby on 28th Dec. 1923. She was further charged in the alternative under Sec. 318 of the Indian Penal Code with concealing and secretly disposing of the dead body of the said child.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was a widow and was living in one of the City Improvement Trust chawls. She was delivered of a female child on 28th December 1923. Feeling ashamed at her giving birth to an illegitimate child she went with the child to a latrine and there strangled the child by tying a piece of string round its neck. After the child was dead it was thrown into the basket of the latrine whence it was found by a sweeper the next day. The police were informed and on inquiries they found out the accused who was sent to the Hospital for treatment.

The defence of the accused was that she did not strangle the child but it was born dead. Being alone, I tied the string round the body for the purpose of delivery and as it was dead I dropped it into the latrine.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty by six to three on the main charge of murder and brought in a verdict of guilty by eight to one on the alternative charge.

The learned judge agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the Jury discharged and acquitted the accused on the first charged and convicted her of the alternative charge and sentenced her to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Haji appeared for the accused Mr. M. L. Manekshah, Bar-at-law appeared for the defence.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHTS TO ALLUVION DENIED TO TENANT

Manjanath ..... Appellant.
vs.
Tammaya, ... Respondent
(Before Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. N. J. Wadia, District Judge of Kanara confirming the decree of Mr. S. L. Kallianpurkar, Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

The facts are these:—The defendant got a permanent lease of a plot of land on the bank of a river from two persons Vithoba and Sheshgiri on 27th Jan. 1917. The rent reserved was 34 mangis rice, and the area leased was 10 acres and 26 ganthas. On the 18th September 1919 Vithoba and Sheshgiri got from the Collector certain alluvial accretions to this plot on payment of occupancy price and assessment. On 14th November 1919 Vithoba and Sheshgiri sold the plot with the alluvial accretions to the plaintiff. The plaintiff began to pay assessment from 1920 for the alluvial portion. The tenant (defendant) having claimed this accretion as comprised in his lease, the plaintiff brought a suit for the determination of a proportionate rent for the alluvial portion. The defendant claimed to hold it without payment of any further rent and relied upon S. 108 (d) of the Transfer of Property Act. The Subordinate Judge held that that section did not affect the local law of alluvion which was contained in sections 63 and 64 of the Land Revenue Code. Accordingly he gave a decree for the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge observed as follows:—"In this case the alluvial land vested in Government. The plaintiff's vendors acquired it by a separate grant from the Government and the plaintiff is therefore entitled to a separate rent. The ruling in 4 Bom. 463 relied on by the lower Court appears to me to support the contention of the plaintiff. The plaintiff in that case sued his permanent tenant for the extra assessment which the plaintiff had to pay for certain lands which had been added to the original land by the tenant by encroachment. It was held that plaintiff was entitled at least to the extra assessment".

In second appeal it was contended that in the permanent lease the plaintiff's vendors had covenanted that they would not demand higher rent than that fixed in the lease on any ground whatever. At any rate, the tenant cannot be liable to pay more than the assessment levied by the Collector in respect of the alluvial land. The Respondent plaintiff claimed proportionate rent as the alluvial land had not been included in the permanent lease. The covenant in the lease applied only to the plot leased.

Their Lordships agreed with the view taken of the law by the Lower Courts and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Respondent.

CAUSE LISTS.

WEDNESDAY, April 2).

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SHORT CAUSE (Rent Suit.)
346-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhai Dadabhoy Mistry vs Hormasji Gazdar and others, Jamsedji R and D.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.
1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umraosing vs Mithanlal Umraosing and others, Dubash and Co, Crawford B and Co.
LONG CAUSE.
4179-18—Merwanji K and Co, Govindram Somnath Tivali vs Banarasndas Kishendas and another, Mantri and Co.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.
4500-23—Little and Co, Dr Tyabhai Salebhoy vs Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and others, Wadia G and Co.
416-24—Mulla and M, Panna Alloo vs Govindram Jaharmal Sarupchand, Kanga and Co.
438-24—Dallas and Co, Salebhoy Mahomedally Mamajiwala vs Dawoodbhoy Alibhoy and another, Merwanji K and Co.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
108-24—Mantri and Co, Shanker Pandurang v Jamnadas Balcobhai, Amin and D.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).
327-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanally Jehangir Cawasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.
393-24—Motichand and D, Tyebbhai Abdul Hussein, Kaderbhoy Essaji, Chitnis K and M.
394-24—Mulji Th and Co, Haumanti Erappa Yellubai widow.
4711-23—Vachha and Co, Hirachand Kasturchand and another, Mulchand Rudhsen Kothariwalla, Pandia and Co.
183-24—Jamsedji R and D, Adamalli Allibhoy Rachael Moses Payne and Co.
193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Hurgomandas and others, Khatri Madhowji Adamji, In Person.
431-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jmaba widow Atisha and ors.
1412-23—Unwalla P and P, Noormahomed Sulemon Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Habi and ors.
334-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Maganlal.
487-24—Captain and V, Rahimabai wife of Mahomed Ahmed v Haji Usman Valli, Tyabji D and Co.
523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.
536-24—Shamrao M and H, Vamanrao Bhai Thakur and anr v Bai Hussenbai widow, Mulla and M.
1427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aishabai widow of Abdul Kadey Latif and others.
1888-23—Madhowji and Co, Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.
420-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.
642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and others v Yeshwant Ramchandra and others.
646-24—Soondardas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsedji Vassigra v Pestonji Navroji Driver.
4053-23—Bhatshanker K and G, Bahubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Vallji and others.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.
2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupsji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors Vachha and Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpu and Sam v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.
3123-21—Daphtary P and D, Kilachand Mill Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kanjilal Dalabhdas, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jugmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Kanchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ranjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary P and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulhalli Jiwaji Patni Khandwalla and Co.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Ghany Karim and anr, Motibhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursuna daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H J and Co.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Lucina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Motibhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.
2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalljanji Thakar and others, Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.
2128-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karim Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.
1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Lakgichand Khokhani v Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr, Captain and V.
611-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khimaji Dollaji and Co, v Kaikhusroo Cursetji Bapuji, Khambatta and Co.
646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Maulal, Purnanand C and J.
669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Amantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.
684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.
737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.
743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.
765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.
782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Harprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.
811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.
869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.
873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhugmal and anr v Kanalal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
3807-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.
2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manohchd v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.
13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re Balkram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bublibai alias Saraswatibai, Sinetham B and L.
14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
18-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Ankleseria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriaci, Tyabji D and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mama v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.
3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the protection of the rights of the people and the Princes alike the Kathiawad Political Conference is a necessity. It will remove their habit of depending upon outsiders for their welfare. Without it there will be no unity among the States no real progress in Kathiawar. So the people of the different States of Kathiawar should make an united effort to hold the Conference at Bhavnagar without losing much time. Bhavnagar if it boasts of being a progressive State cannot refuse this reasonable demand of the people of Kathiawar to hold a Political Conference at its centre. It should be proved of it like Rajkot. Nothing could be more unworthy of the Bhavnagar authorities than to believe that the holding of this Conference is against the interests of Indian States if the good of the people is in their hearts. Nothing could be more unfit for self-government if the people of Kathiawar do not determine to hold the Conference at this stage at Bhavnagar using all the efforts they can. The Political Conference will enable the people to progress in their own way. The Political Conference will enable the Princes to govern the States without outside control. With such a noble idea in view will Bhavnagar authorities delay in allowing the Khatiawar Political Conference to be held in Bhavnagar?—Yours, etc.

KATHIAWADI.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Girls by Education Society has been conducting a Girls School for the children of the Labouring and Lower Middle Classes of people at Parel since the year 1918. The school was opened with 3 standards and 12 pupils on the rolls in 1918 and the number of pupils on the rolls to-day is 300. Admission has to be refused to numbers of boys or want of sufficient accommodation this year. The Legislative Girls pupils are admitted free and are given scholarships. This year we have applied to the Government Educational Department for recognition and registration.

The monthly income from fees as Rs. 750 as against the monthly expenditure of Rs. 1,100. This waste is a clear deficit of Rs. 350 which is met by monthly contributions from several mills and donations from the general public. The Society has spent Rs. 3,000 over equipment of the school and more than Rs. 15,000 to meet the deficit in the current expenditure during the last six years.

The strike of millhands has intensified the already existing precarious condition of the finances. As many of the children have their parents and guardians working in the mills the income from fees has gone down to Rs. 200. This has made the deficit to rise from Rs. 350 to Rs. 900 per month. As a result of which it has not been possible to pay out teaching staff and monthly rent of the premises for the last three months. The present situation is not likely to improve for about three months more.

The Society has therefore to raise Rs. 5,000 to clear off all the liabilities on account of this critical situation and is therefore appealing to the generous minded people of Bombay to rise to the occasion as usual and save the institution which has been maintaining a hard struggle for the last six years to educate the children of the Backward and Depressed Classes.

Contributions should be sent to the Secretary, Gokhale Education Society, Bombay 4.

A HEADMASTER HONOURED.

The teachers and the present and past pupils of the Wilson High School, Bombay, gathered together on Saturday the 29th instant to congratulate Mr. B. Y. Khisty, J.P., the Headmaster of the school, on his being made a Justice of the Peace by Government. There was a large gathering of pupils, their parents and other well-wishers of the institution. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. R. Cuthbert M.A., Principal of the school.

The President bore eloquent testimony to the sterling worth of Mr. Khisty and said that from the beginning of his Missionary career in this land he had in Mr. Khisty a friend, philosopher and guide and the success of the institution was due chiefly to Mr. Khisty. Mr. Khisty in suitable words thanked the gentlemen and students for the honour they had done him and hoped they would continue to deserve their regard and affection as of old. The proceedings terminated after light refreshments.

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR MARCH 1924

A FALL OF THREE POINTS.

The Labour Office estimates that in March 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 156 in February and 153 in March 1924. The general index is 21 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922, and one per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1923.

The cost of living index now stands at the same level as that of May of last year. The noticeable feature during the month was an all round fall in food prices especially in foodgrains. The price of rice has fallen by 2 points owing to larger imports of Rangoon rice into Bombay in February. There was an appreciable fall of 12 points in the price of onions.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

NEW HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held in February 1924.

M P Amin, K S Bahre, D G Bhalerav, P C Desai, S P Dikshit, H G Gokhale, M S Govilkar, B L Jambusaryvala, M R Joshi, N K Kalkeri, M A Kulkarni, S V Kulkarni, V M Oak, J D Pandya, V T Parulekar, K S Paradbare, D G Shanbhag, S G Shendurnikar, S B Shimpi, D H Upadhye.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 1.

D C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 19/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 23/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 510
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 560
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 550
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 140½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.80
London—Paris Frcs. 77.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.96
London—Brussels Frcs. 99 90
London—Rome Liras 98.40
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet.

	London, Mar. 31.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 29/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-0 Steady
Bar Silver Spot.	33 5/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Apr. 1. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 21/32
Bank Demand	1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 29/32
Docs. Demand	610
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	141
Singapore	170

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 31.
Rents 3 per cent,	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold small amount Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days Market loans 2 5/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Mar, 31.
Stockholm	16.22
Christiania	32.66
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	24.61
Belgium	Yesterdays
Athens	

	London, Mar. 31.
Exchange on London in Paris	78.28
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ „ Italy	98.52

	New York, Mar. 31.
Demand Bills	429.62

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 31.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar. 31.
Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 1/8+5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 1/2+1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 1 1/8—1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/8—5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	63 +1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	54 +1/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 1.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 26-3-9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26-4-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-5-9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81-1-0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81-15-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82-4-0

LONDON, March 31.

Bar gold read, £ 4-16-0
Silver ready, d. 33-5
Silver forward, d. 33-3
TONE OF SILVER—Steady. India and Continent bought China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 2.

Ready.—26—4—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitar 26—5—3	26—4—9	26—4—0	
Vasakh 26—6—0	26—5—6	26—5—6	

Toji Mandi.
Chitar 0—3—6
Vasakh 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Apr. 1.

Ready:—81—8—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitar 82—3—0	82—0—0	82—0—0	
Vasakh 82—8—0	82—5—0	82—5—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitar 0—11—0
Vasakh 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, April 1.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 67-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93-10
5 per cent. Loan tax free due 1933 97-6
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1945-55 Rs. 93-4
5½ per cent. Bond due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 104
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-3
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-7
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102-14
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104
5½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 108
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1924 Rs. 77-8
5 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1939 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 1.

A further advance of 70 to 87 points in old crops and 40 to 45 points in new crops on New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and New Orleans buying. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 7 points up. The advance was due to scattered buying and lack of selling power.

The last few days' advance in the American markets has been due to unsatisfactory reports about the weather which is extremely cold, coupled with short covering and a general change of sentiment. We look for the advance to go still further as we think that the decline was much overdone and that the American markets are in an oversold condition.

As regards the local market prices do not show much improvement in proportion to the rise on the other side. This has been due to the nervousness still prevailing amongst some "Bull" operators.

Owing to a further rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 565 i.e. Rs. 8½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 564 but again recovered to Rs. 565½ on Offices and Commission Houses buying. Around this level prominent Jobbers were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 562½ and the market closed at Rs. 563 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 564½ and closed quiet at Rs. 561 on selling by Marwari shroffs and Jobbers.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 551 and dropped to Rs. 549 on scattered selling. Again improved to Rs. 551½ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 550. Whilst July Oomra opened at Rs. 556 and going up to Rs. 558½ closed at Rs. 557 F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 521 and Rs. 525 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with moderate demand. About 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

There were no tenders to-day against F.G. Broach April May contracts.

COTTON—BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Apr. 1.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	561
Fully Good Bengal	May	529
Fully Good Bengal	July	
Fine Oomra	May	549
Fine Oomra	July	554

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Apr. 1

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	560	545	530 515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	580
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565
M. G. Broach No. 2	595	585	575 565
M. G. Mathia	558	548	533 518
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540 525

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 1

Fully Good Broach April/May	563
„ „ Bengal May	529
„ July	
Fine Oomra May	551
Fine Oomra July	558
Good Southerns May/June	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, April 1.

New York Market 31st March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.56	May	27.80+24	27 84+28	28.43	+87
26.66	July		26 84+19	27.35	+70
24.10	Oct			24.50	+40
23.75	Dec			24.20	+45

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.50, lowest 27.68, range 82 points. Wave of short covering. New Orleans buying. Shortage of contracts. Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):

"Weather is to cold; entirely freeze. It is probable that planting will be delayed as this weather is harmful for young plant."

Liverpool Market 31st March 1924:—

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.47	May	16.43—04	16.48+01	16.54+07	
16.00	July	15.99—01		16.07+07	
14 33	Oct		14.32—01	14.35+02	
13.81	Jan			13.83+02	
	Egyptian				
20.10	May			20.10	
18.15	Nov			18.27—12	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 175,000. (2) Weather colder. Small market. Scattered buying. Trade is buying. Lack of selling power.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 429 5/8 and on Monday 430 1/8. May highest 16.64, lowest 16.40, range 24 points.

(4) Scattered buying. Short covering. Scarcity of contracts. Cotton belt much colder. New England trade reports very poor.

	Liverpool, Mar. 31. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	5000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand		17.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		21.05
New York 11 a.m.	May	27.83
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	26.83
	Oct.	24.28
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	27.93
	July	26.82

Liverpool, Mar. 31. To-day's prices	
May	16.54+07
July	16.07+07
Oct.	14.35+02
Jan.	13.83

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O. Liverpool.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar, 31 To-day's price.
Mar.	16.70+08
April.	—
May.	16.53+06
June.	—
July.	16.05+05
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.33— Unchanged
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	13.81— Unchanged
Feb.	—
Mar,	—
Egyptians—May	20.00
„ July	20.05
Nov.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Mar. 31. To-day's Price
March	
April	16.63+09
May	16.54+07
June	16.40+06
July	16.07+07
August	15.61+07
September	14.87+03
October	14.35+02
November	14.03
December	13.95
January	13.83+02
February	13.76+02
March	13.69—02
April	13.64

Tone.—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 31 To-day's price
March	—
April	20.10+05
May	20.10
June	20.04—01
July	19.98—02
August	19.78—02
September	19.35+01
October	18.67+10
November	18.27+12
December	18.17+09
January	18.12+07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 31.
M. G. Bengal Good	11.05
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.85
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.75
„ „ Fully Good	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.15
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.95
„ „ Fully Good	11.35
„ „ Fine	11.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar. 31.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ Exports to Continent	17.000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	28.43+87
„ „ „ July	27.35+70
„ „ „ October	24.50+40
„ „ „ Dec.	24.20
Spot Cotton at New York	28.60+90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.63+63
Futures „ „ May	28.37+64
„ „ „ July	27.24+64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/2
Silver—Foreign mined	63 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 31. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York. May	28.43—13
July	27.35—30
Oct.	24.50+40
Dec.	24.20

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 31.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe A. Paid 12 1/4
Tone:—Firmer—Not much offering.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON, March 31.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £ 17 1/2 April/May. Sellers Generally steady.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/4 March/April Sellers. Firm and harder to buy.
Castetseed Bombay £ 23 7/8 March/April Nail Sellers. Firm and harder to buy.

STOCKS.

Conversion Loan £ 76 1/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan £ 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan £ 109
Government are offering holders of 5 per cent. War Loan to convert holding into new 4 1/2 cent issue redeemable in 1939/44, terms being £ 103 worth of new stock for every £ 100 of old. This is intended to convert old holding up to 200 millions sterling.

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 31

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April Buyers	41/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Value	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Buyers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Paid	44
Tone—Dull	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs April shipment to United Kingdom Paid	41/9
Tone:—Dull.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Apr. 1. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 8 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	41 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, April/May	6 12 9	
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 5 3	
Linseed Sept,	12 13 6	
Groundnuts A/M	69 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	71 8 0	

METALS.

	London, Mar. 31.
English best Selected Copper	£ 69 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 64 3/8
Copper Braziers	„ 86
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16
TIN BLOCK	255 1/4

BRASS

	Bombay, Apr. 1. Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3 4 65 4 0
Do	1 65 4 0
Do	1 1/4 65 4 0
Do	1 1/2 65 4 0
Do	1 3/4 65 4 0
Do	2 65 4 0

COPPER.

	Bombay per md.	Apr. 1, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64 0 0
„ „ „ 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		65 0 0
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4, to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0
„ „		

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	29
July Sellers	24/9
July-Sept Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept Sellers	24/7
Tone—Firmer and more inquiry	

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£ 19 1/8
Tone—Slow demand.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April Sellers	36 3/8
May/Aug. Done	36 3/8

London, Mar. 31.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant have been delivered here to-day.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Apr. 1,

	Rs. A. P
Khadi	1 2 0
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 7 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finalay per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Diamond Chula per lb	1 6 0
Salita :—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7.8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 2 0
Phoenix per piece	7 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	7 2 0
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piecce	
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece	8 10 0
Black Check	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on March 31, 1924.

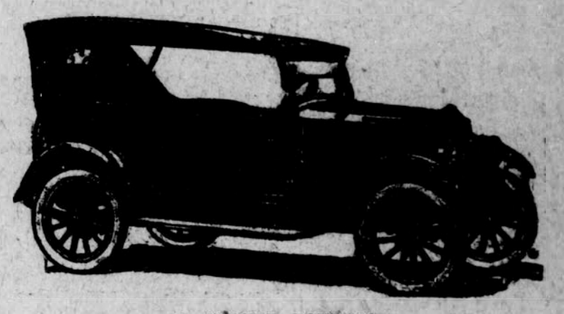
Cotton	13479 Bales
Wheat	9087 Cwts
Linseed	9140 „
Rape etc.,	2469 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	38 „
Castorseed	2163 „
Rice	4850 „
Myrabollams	3495 „
Cottonseed	10448 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1901 „
Juwar	95
Masur	Nil
Barley	719 „
Bajri	119 „
Coal	4221 Tons.

"RUGBY"
(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO. LTD.

The forty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday the 31st March at its registered office No. 3 Forbes Street, Bombay, with Mr. H. H. Sawyer as Chairman. The Directors in their annual report submitted that the profit of the Mill for the year ended amounted to Rs. 4,32,814-3-0, and after setting aside the sum of Rs. 2,80,000 for depreciation, Income Tax etc., a dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, free of Income tax be declared.

After re-electing the retiring Directors and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Board of Directors the meeting dissolved.

FRAUD ON BANK OF INDIA.

Mr. Darabshah Cawasji Mistry, accountant, Bank of India, reports to the police that a man called at the bank and asked for a cheque book for Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas Shah. As he had no letter of authority he was asked to produce one. The next day he brought a letter purporting to have been signed by Mr. Shah and a cheque book was given to him. The same day a cheque for Rs. 3,200 from the same cheque book bearing what looked like Mr. Shah's signature was presented and the amount was paid. Afterwards it was found that the signature on the cheque was a forgery.

LONDON, March 31.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay at £ 20 1/4 for April/May shipment Rapeseed Toria at £ 18 1/8 for March/April shipment to Rotterdam.

Rapeseed Ferozepore at £ 17 1/4 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Wheat, parcel, choice white Karachi at 44 May /June shipt.

Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.
Cottonseed:—Little doing.
Linseed oil:—Easier.
Wheat:—Slow demand.
Quick silver 13/4
General Ceylon rubber tea states report for the year ending 31st. December shows a credit balance of £ 60,300, of which 10,000 has been place to reserve account, giving total dividend of 15 per cent. and amount of £ 4,600 has been carried forward.

LONDON, March 31.

Sheepskins sale opened to-day with strong demand. 909,000 were offered.
Madras and Bombay qualities were 4d. to 6d. dearer.
Abyssinian hides were 6d. to 9d. 1/2d.
Senani 120 to 130
Yomeni 110 to 115

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

II PRELIMINARY ROUND.

MEDICALS' SORRY SHOW.

The Medicals were fortunate to win by a solitary goal against the I. L. I. on Tuesday in the first game. The Medicals had a few changes in their team which had the reverse effect. Shailes was excluded and Mr. D'Avoine took his place on the right wing while Hayter played inside left instead of Pai. P. Powell the I. L. I. centre-forward being indisposed J. D'Souza substituted. Play was rather scrappy at the start want of cohesion being noticeable in both the attacking lines. The Institute quintette had better understanding but were too slow to be of any danger to the stalwart backs of the Medicals. For half the initial period an up and down game was played when the Medical forwards began to assert themselves and secured to penalty-bully, the I. L. I. left half being penalized. Kale failed to convert the bully and a twenty-five resulted. A little later Kale scored of a pass from Saldanha, the only goal of the day. Exchanges were even on resumption but in the closing stages, the Medicals grew more aggressive but were often pulled up for lying offside. The Institute forwards broke through several times but Gore the college custodian cleared with timely kicks.

The teams were:—

Medicals:—Gore; Faria and Figueredo; N. Figueredo, Rafi and Andrews; M. D'Avoine, Bhagwat, Kail, Hayter and Saldanha.

I. L. I.:—Couto; Pontes and A. D'Souza; Coutinho, Ferrao, and T. D'Souza; D'Lima, Fernandes, J. D'Souza, Lobo and Wilfrid.

Referee:—Major Cockshott and Mr. F. W. Thornback.

R. I. M. 'B' BEATEN.

The result of the second game between the R. I. M. 'B' and the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. was a surprise to many as the R. I. M. who have put up a fairly creditable performance in the first division league matches were expected to win easily against the Bombay Battalion who are in the second division. The Marine team excluded Nelscher and Braganza the new inclusion played centre-half while Clyne moved up as right extreme. The Bombay Battalion were without their usual goalie Cornerio but Abrahams proved a very capable understudy between the sticks. C. Hobbs played left back and Clark took the place of Hierlihey on the left wing. The Battalion forwards began the attacking operation but were soon obliged to resort to midfield play. Whittaker and Reuben the inside and extreme left respectively ran down to the Battalion area but lost to Gordon. After few runs by both sides the R. I. M. conceded a penalty corner and Clark the Battalion left extreme sounded the board while the play was only ten minutes old. The A. F. I. were again on the offensive from the bully and Bonet got through the Marine defence with a series of dodges into the firing zone and shot but the R. I. M. custodian saved. Boult missed a second shot but Clark who was immediately behind increased the lead by another within five minutes of the first goal. This sudden reverse seemed to have a bad effect up the R. I. M. defence who showed a tendency to be erratic and resort to dodging in dangerous positions. The R. I. M. forwards made feeble attempts and their short passes were time and again intercepted by the A. F. I. backs. Clark now reinforced the defence and kept the Marine forwards at bay, a little later, "carry" against Smithers gave the Battalion a free-hit outside the Marine circle but Carey cleared successfully and their inside forwards were soon in the Battalion area but Whittaker lost the ball when a couple of yards away from the goal. At lemon time the Battalion led by 2 goals.

The R. I. M. took charge of the attack in the second moiety and severely tested the A. F. I. defence where Abrahams effected some splendid saves with hard hits and timely kicks. Rowe received a nasty hit on his left instep from Sutton which was the beginning of indictive play. The R. I. M. defence while losing the ball also lost their patience and the result was that their cohesion diminished and erratic play ensued. L. C. Smith took Sutton's place in the forward line and was determined to score. "Sticks" against Taylor gave the Marine a penalty corner which was cleared by Clarke. Rogers got possession from the throw-in and made an individual run and had almost succeeded in getting through, as a result of misunderstanding between the Marine backs but Gabriel reversed in time to save the situation. Hitting out seemed to be the object of the Battalion halves who did not care to feed the forwards. Clark was annoyed at the shady defensive tactics of the Marine backs and was inclined to play the man. The Marine forwards were robbed of their best opportunities of scoring by being pulled up for "sticks" or "carry" in the A. F. I. circle which gave them an excuse to glare at the referee. Smith played everywhere and made frantic efforts to break through and once nearly scored but Hobbs tackled him at the cost of a penalty corner which proved abortive, and the final whistle sounded soon after.

The teams were:—

Bombay Battalion:—Abrahams; Taylor and Hobbs; Dukes, Gordon and Marquis; Sneddon, Rogers, Rowe, Boult and Clarke.

R. I. M. 'B':—Carey; Smith and Gabriel; Smithers, Braganza and Race; Clyne, Arkeley, Sutton, Whittaker and Reuben.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Matthews.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

4-30 Cathedral High School v. Young Muslims.

5-40 Bombay Gymkhana v. Imp. Trust.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONHIPS.

RAJARAM AND WAGLE BEATEN.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament has entered a most interesting stage. The preliminary rounds have served their purpose in eliminating the chaff and matches between star players have begun to attract an increasingly large gathering every day. Some excellent tennis was witnessed yesterday when three matches were decided and that between Jeejeebhoy and Naoroji v. Raja Iyer and Bhagwat remaining undecided the scores being 1-6, 8 6. This match is to be replayed.

The game between Raja Iyer and Gonsalves afforded many closely sustained duels. Raja Iyer won a deserved victory after a keen struggle with the Bandra player who had the satisfaction that he fully extended the Hindu Gymkhana champion. Iyer as usual was very steady and his brilliant rushes to the net secured him many points at critical stages of the game. Gonsalves played better in the second set which he annexed losing only three game. Raja Iyer however proved his superiority by winning the deciding set at 6—3.

W. I. CHAMPIONS BEATEN.

The result of the match between Rajaram and Wagle v. Wadia and Nowroji came as a surprise as the Hindu pair being the winners of the Doubles in the last Western India Tennis Tournaments were hot favourites. Wadia and Nowroji played a confident and aggressive game, the former distinguishing himself by his winning backhand strokes. Nowroji made much noise but Wadia's well-placed shots were a substantial contribution to their ultimate victory.

The following were the results:—

SINGLES—III ROUND.

Raja Iyer beat Gonsalves 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—III ROUND.

Perkins and Kolhoff beat Soman and Subha Rao 6—2, 6—1.

A. R. Wadia and N. F. Nowroji beat Rajaram and Wagle, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Jeejeebhoy and Naoroji v. Raja Iyer and Bhagwat, 1—6, 8—6, (to be replayed).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

The first match begins at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

No. 1 Raja Iyer v. Perkins followed by Jeejeebhoy and Nowroji v. Raja Iyer and Bhagwat (replays).

No. 2 Sunderam v. Bhadkamkar, followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle v. Miss Mahoney and D. M. Khatau, followed by Mrs. Lloyd and Cunningham v. Miss Guha and J. C. Maitra.

The entrance fee to the stands on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts has been raised to 8 annas.

BOATING RACE.

OXFORD BEATS THE RECORD.

LONDON, March 31.

Oxford to-day rowed from the Hammersmith Bridge to the mile post in 2 minutes 53 2/5 seconds beating Cambridge's record of 2 minutes 54 seconds in 1911. Cambridge's latest full course trial from Putney to Mortlake was rowed in 19 minutes 51 seconds. Conditions were fairly good.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, March 31.

The following are the results of the foot ball matches played in the League to-day:—

Second Division:—Stockport two, Clapton Orient nil.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare two, Bristol nil.

In a friendly match Corinthians beat Queen's Park by four goals to one.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Northampton six, Newport three; Coventry nil. Cross Keys twenty-seven.—Reuter.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, March 31.

At the Queen's Club to-day in the final of the Amateur Racquets Championship. H. Leatham beat Captain Jameson 4/15, 7/15, 15/3, 15/8, 15/6. Leatham thus becomes the Amateur Champion. Baerlain not defending his title.—Reuter.

FLY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 1.

At the National Sporting Club last night in a twenty-round contest for the British fly-weight championship Elky Clark of Glasgow beat Kid Kelly of Plymouth. The referee stopped the fight in the twentieth round.

The fight was clean and fast. At the outset Kelly was very aggresive and piled up points with fine lefts. In the fourth and fifth rounds Clark scored with both hands and showed more power in his punches than his opponent. Clark continued to better matters getting home with telling right swings and a smashing left upper-cuts while Kelly relied chiefly on beatiful left jabs. In the nineteenth round Gark floored Kelly for a count of nine but the latter rose and fought gamely. In the last round Kelly was down again for a count of nine and after Clark had landed several heavy punches the referee intervened and awarded the fight to Clark.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO LABOUR CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Mr. C. R. Das presided at the meeting of the Trade Union Congress this evening. The meeting was uneventful. A large number of resolutions were passed and it was decided to appoint a special committee to review the constitution of the Congress and to hold a special session within three months.

The Executive Council of the Congress resolved to recommend to the Government of India that Mr. Joseph Baptista should represent Indian Labour at the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Geneva with Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri and S. N. Haldar and Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta as advisers. Resolutions were also adopted rejoicing at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and praying for his long life, congratulating Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labour Party regretting the death of Lenin, expressing satisfaction at the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by labourers during the Bombay Mill Strike, urging an extension of franchise in central and local legislatures and advocating a special representation of labour organisations, asking for recommendations of the seamen's recruitment committee to be enforced, urging protection of trade unions in British India and protesting against the employment of the police and military forces in disputes between labour and capital.

Owing to Amritsar Municipal Committee's decision to enforce law, in accordance with its regulations, that all hackney carriage drivers should wear prescribed uniform of khaki cloth before they get their licenses, the drivers of Amritsar struck work on Tuesday morning as a protest against this enactment.—A. P.

UNCALLED FOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I, the undersigned, crave the hospitality of the columns of your most esteemed and popular daily, to place before the public the following criticism on some of the notes occurring in one of the issue of the Modern Review.

The editor of the monthly has milked the various telegrams in such a way as to imbue the minds of his readers with anti-Muslim principles. His remarks concerning "Bombay and Angora Aeroplane Fund" and "Aeroplane Fund and North Bengal Relief Fund" will not fail to invite criticism from every Mussalman worthy of the name. I am sure that his assertions could be ascribed to "No striking sentiment, no flash of fancy". But perhaps unconsciously he followed into the footsteps of the Westerners, who spare no pains to represent Turkey and its affairs in the darkest hue. Not to mention the Occidentals I am rather shocked to see a responsible Oriental publicist too following their example.

Let me assure him that *charity* ranks foremost amongst the various duties imposed by Islam. Indian Mussalmans did nothing more in giving monetary help to distressed Turkey than discharging their dues. The editor was right in so far as he called the attention of the Mussalmans of India to their co-religionist victims of the Bengal Floods, whose predicament has not escaped their notice. May it be clearly known to the Bengalee Reviewer that a Mussalman always attaches more importance to his religious obligations than to his earthly duties. "Angora Fund" could rightly and justifiably be included in the former, whereas the "Bengal Relief Fund" belongs to the latter. The Indian Muslims, indeed, left no stones unturned to imburse the Turkish coffers, not with a view to encourage the Turks to indulge in the atrocities taught by the modern sciences, but to help the hardpressed and outraged Muslims outside India, and to enable Turkey *to redeem its prestige and sacred independence*. It is unpleasant to note that Mr. Chatterji's far-seeing and penetrating eye, which could clearly see the extreme heinousness of the Allies in connection with other nations should fail to see it so far as the poor Turkey is concerned.

To wash off the delusion, lurking in his mind, as to the capacity of the Muslims to appreciate any other need but that of fighting, I assert not only that "Mussalmans cannot be incapable of appreciating any other need except that of fighting, for their religion teaches them to pray Allah the *Merciful*", but they firmly believe in and act upon the aphorism "charity begins at home". Islam, the religion of Allah the Merciful, means resignation to the will of God, and it condemns fighting as such. A Turk, both as a follower of Mohammed and a soldier, never takes delight in unnecessarily oppressing the helpless nations. He, on the other hand, lays his hand on the weapon only when he is forced to do so, in order to repel the aggressors and to protect the weak and the poor from falling a prey to the vengeance of the blood-thirsty nations. Inspite of the repeated attempts of such unbiased judges of Turkey, as Messrs. M. Pickthall and B. F. Bharucha to throw as much light on the Turkish problems as journalism allows, that even the highly cultured Indians should hold prejudicial opinions against Turkey and its supporters is something inexplicable.

As regards the Catholic-minded Hindus of India, in general, and of Bengal, in particular, helping their Muslim Brethren and sisters, all the Mussalmans, including the recipients of the timely succour, are for ever indebted to them. If the Hindus came to the rescue of their Muslim brethren, they did nothing more than respond to the call of the motherland. It is equally incumbent upon Mussalmans of India to assist their Hindu brethren and sisters, when they are called upon to do so. Such a statement, however, as "should it be too much to ask them (Muslims) to relieve non-Mussalmans also", proceeding as it does from the pen of the learned critic, is presumptuous. A charitably disposed Mussalman must "do good and cast it on water". Under no circumstances, however, must he speak of favours conferred. According to Muslim point of view, the left hand must not know as to what is passed out by the right.—Yours, etc.

ABBAR KHAN.

April 1.

A NEW MILITARY DEPT.

MASTER GEN RAL OF SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 31.

The erection of the department of the master-general of supply with effect from 1st April, 1924 is officially announced. The Department would primarily fulfil the purpose which the Esher Committe had in view, namely to lighten the administrative responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief, but at the same time the organisation of the new department has been framed to provide the necessary co-ordination with the Indian Stores Department.

The appointment of the Director General or Ordinance is abolished, his duties being taken over by the Master-General of supply. The new organisation will not involve extra cost. It has been decided that there should be no hard and fast rule requiring the Master-General to be a civilian, and Majojr General Sir Edwin Atkinson has been appointed to the post. As originally contemplated the Master-General will be a member of the Commander-in-Chief's military Council.

A Secunderabad message says Dewan Bahadur G. Krishnamachari, Legal Adviser and Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has handed over charge of his duties to Mr. Baijanath, Assistant Secretary, after serving the Government for 11 years. It is understood that he is to be nominated for a seat in the Legislative Council.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

CLOSE OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

On Tuesday only a few of the mills were working owing to the annual accounts which are being finished as soon as possible. Those mills that were working on the two previous days were closed yesterday, and it is, therefore, impossible to say whether the number of men working in the different mills in the city has increased or decreased. On Wednesday all the mills will again be working, and then the position will be clarified.

In the meantime no further steps have been taken by any one with regard to the men who have been dismissed from the various mills and it evidently appears that their fate is sealed and the mill-owners will be at liberty in the future to victimise as many as they please.

MILL CHILDRENS' RELIEF FUND.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The above fund has now been wound up and its working is shown in the following reports which was adopted at a meeting of the subscribers held at 5-30 p. m. on Monday March 31st at the Office of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

A special meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at which her Excellency Lady Wilson presided, was held on 14th March 1924, and it was decided to raise a fund for the relief of the children of the mill-hands. An appeal for funds was issued and a Committee consisting of Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Palmer, Lady Hayward, Lady Jehangir, Miss Goulding, Miss M. S. Captain, Dr. J. Sandilands, Major Tressider and Mr. R. P. Masani was formed to carry out the work.

This Committee decided to open feeding centres at

(1) The Infant Welfore Centre.

(2) Victoria Gardens.

(3) The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children, and a sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Palmer, Lady Hayward, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. J. Sandilands, Major Tressider and Mr. R. P. Masani was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Owing to the Cordial co-operation of Mrs. Kalayanibai Sayyidi and Messrs. Sayad Munwar, Nayak, and Sawzedeker of the Social Service League, the work of feeding the distressed children commenced at the three Centres on the 17th March. Brahmin cooks were employed for the cooking and serving of the meals at all the Centres in order to overcome any caste prejudices. Milk was given to children under three years of age and rice, dal and vegetables to those above that age. At first the mill-hands were somewhat slow in taking advantage of the feeding centres, but on the opening of a fourth centre at the Lady Northcote Orphanage, and as the centres gained in publicity the number of children fed increased. The work went on at all the four centres until the 25th March, but with the re-opening of many of the mills, it was found advisable to close down the Tardeo and Victoria centres on that date. The remaining two centres continued to be worked until the 27th March.

The number of children to whom relief was given reached the total of 5,247.

The subscriptions to the fund totalled Rs. 16,729 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,661-2-3 out of which sum Rs. 1,449-2-0 were actual feeding charges. A balance of Rs. 15,067-13-9 therefore remained.

On the motion of Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir the meeting unanimously decided that of this balance Rs. 10,000 should be entrusted to the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society for the purpose of starting and maintaining a creche for the infants of mill-hands in the district of Parel, and that the remainder Rs. 5,067-13-9 should be equally divided between the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for children at Matunga and the Lady Northcote Orphanage to form part of their permanent endowment.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

BHULESWAR WARD COMPITITION.

The election for the seat in the Municipal Corporation fallen vacant by the death of Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey was hotly contested on Tuesday. The two candidates were Mr. R. Venkatram and Mr. Damodar Govindji Thackersey. Mr. Damodar is a merchant and from the presence of a large number of merchants at the polling booths it was evident that he had the support of the cloth merchants, or Kapodias as they are called, in the Bhuleshwar Ward, which is mostly inhabited by Gujratis. It must be remembered that Mr. Damodar is very well-known on his ward and as a merchant he can command a large number of motor cars and helpers, and these are no mean adjuncts for the winning of a hotly contested seat. In the early afternoon, from the results of the voting, it was evident that Mr. Venkatram was lagging far behind his rival, and his chances were rather slender. But he was hoping to bag more votes from the more intelligent and discriminating voters in the afternoon, at the recess time. It is difficult to say how far those hopes were justified, as his rival is a very powerful one and has got a large following. But unless something extraordinary happens in the meantime, the election is likely to go in favour of Mr. Damodar. The Nationalist vote is equally divided, if anything it has gone in favour of the stronger of the candidates, and there is not the least tinge of political partisanship in the whole election. It is rather a personal affair between the two rivals. Mr. Damodar and Mr. Venkatram are both Nationalist, and in matters where voting is concerned personal friendship or similar other things are likely to play a very influential part. When the common factor of Nationalism is eliminated, victory will certainly be on the side of the big battalions, and Mr. Damodar has them. However, it is too early to say with certainty who is likely to be the final winner in the contest, but it can be taken for granted that Mr. Damodar has got more chances than his opponent.

POSITION IN THE EVENING.

The position of Mr. Venketram had not at all improved in the evening. The ground which he had lost in the morning he was not able to make good in the afternoon, and the advantage which Mr. Damodar had gained over him grew more and as the day advanced. Some shrewd observers think that Mr. Venketram has already lost the game and the struggle for him was hopeless. It is stated that the disparity of votes between the two candidates is as much as two to one, and the result which will be declared this evening will show that that surmise was correct. While the Deccani element as also some Christians are voting for Mr. Venketram, the Gujarati element as well as some Parsis have rallied round Mr. Damodar. Whatever might be the number of votes gained by each candidate, the result is a foregone conclusion, and that Mr. Damodar will win the vacant seat.

CORONER'S COURTS.

PAREL SHOOTING INCIDENT.

The Coroner resumed inquest on Tuesday touching the deaths of Antia Rama and Arjun Ramchandra who were killed by Sub shot wounds at Parel at midnight on 11th March last under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Bejonji M. Mugaseth, a mechanical and civil engineer, in the Bombay Municipality, residing in Bomanji Wadi, said on the night of the 10th March stones were thrown and there were cries of 'thief.' He went out and saw witnesses Sadanand and Mahimker with guns in their hands. They told witness that the guns were loaded and were ready. On the 9th of the 11th idem witness heard four or five shots outside the Wadi. A crowd of about 40 or 50 came into the schoool compound near Bomanji's Wadi. They then went to Mr. Mirza's gate. Witness heard two shots and then two or more shots. Saranand and Mahimker came to witness and told him to ask Mr. Mirza not to fire as the men were their friends. Witness went round and saw one man lying injured. Witness attended to him. Witness told Mr. Mirza that he had fired on men who were friends. Mr. Mirza said "How could I tell whether they were friends or not."

Replying to Mr. Godinho, witness said when the men were in the school compound witness shut the gate between that compound and their compound. The mob therefore did not come in to the latter compound. Witness saw no one wounded near his door. Both Sadanand and Mahimker had their guns when they went to witness.

Mrs. Jerbanu Kaikushru Mirza, daughter-in-law of Mr. A. T. Mirza said she had heard shouts only on the night of the 10th March when her father-in-law was present. At midnight on the 11th March she heard the report of a gun, from the west and awoke her husband who told her to go to sleep. Witness then heard another report. Her father-in-law awoke her husband and asked him to get the gun and cartridge. Her father-in-law then took the gun and went on the terrace while she remained on the verandah. She saw torches in Bomanji Wadi. Her father-in-law fired a shot in the air. She then saw the people coming towards her gate and then heard another report. Her father-in-law fired a second shot. It was also in the air. As the people came nearer the gate on the road side, he fired another shot. Witness then heard a shot from outside. Her father-in-law then told her husband that if the people were on the road he was not concerned and told him to phone to the police. People then came and pushed the door which her father-in-law refused to open. People came with five or six big torches and others had sticks. As the people approached the gate with torches, her father-in-law fired a fourth shot. Witness saw two men falling down, one about three or four feet from the gate and the other two or three feet from the first man. At the request of her father-in-law the police were asked by phone to bring an ambulance. One injured man rolled near the gate. Some one then said in English "Mr. Mirza, I have also got a gun and will shoot you" Mr. Bezonji came to the gate and said "Mr. Mirza, what have you done? These are our friends," and Mr. Mirza replied that he could not know whether they were friends or foes. He supplied medicines. Witness did not notice any damage to the gate. The police removed the timber produced. There were shots on them. The gate was of zinc sheets.

Replying to Mr. Godinho, witness said one of the torches was very near the wood work of the gate.

Questioned by a juror Mrs. Mirza said no warning was given by Mr. Mirza except by first firing in the air. The people were not close enough to hear a verbal warning especially as they were shouting. When people shook the door there was no time to give a verbal warning before Mr. Mirza fired the first time. Witness saw no one on the temple outside. No shots came into witness' house.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

LABOURER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Tuka Dagloo, a supervisor of labourers who was crushed to death by a load of kegs of paint falling on him at the Alexandra Dock on the morning of 11th March, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Mr. F. Rowe, Assistant Manager, B. Section, Alexandra Dock, produced the bye laws of the Port Trust Dock. There was no bye law compelling stevedors to get chains etc. tested but bye law No. 66 made masters and owners of vessels and stevedors and their employees responsible if goods weighing over one ton and a half were hoisted on the Trust's ordinary 30 cwt. cranes. It was well known that chains should be tested and stevedors had been warned from time to time to have their chains tested.

Replying to Mr. Babrekar, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased, witness said, the firm of Messrs. Gursetji Muncherji was warned in 1920. The firm last paid in December 1923 Rs. 90 for testing.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been crushed by a load which was being lowered by means of a crane from the S. S. Manila in the Alexandra Dock and which fell in consequence of the iron ring which held the chains having broken owing to a flaw in the ring which had apparently not been tested.

SENTENCED FOR SELLING ILLICIT COCAINE.

Excise Inspector N. C. Cama placed before Mr. Khairaz one Hasim Valida, a Kampuri Pathan for selling 2 grains of cocaine and possessing 12 packets of cocaine.

Inspector Cama said that on receipt of information, he sent a begna customer with marked coins to the accused for purchasing cocaine. The accused sold him two packets and on being arrested he threw away the marked coins as also a box containing the cocaine packets out of a window. These were picked before a Punch. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months on both the charges.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Rustomji Behramji Motivala (25) a firemen in the loco shed of G. I. P. Railway at Mazagaon, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday morning. It appears Rustomji was crossing the line to go from one shed to another at 9 a.m. on Tuesday when an up Kalyan local train came up and the driver on seeing him in his way whistled and tried to pull up, but before he could do so, he was knocked down and run over. He was killed instantaneously.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Address to Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m.
Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Address to Sir T. B. Nariman, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Lady Cowasji Jehangir to preside.
Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture on "The issue before us", the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 4.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English Mails of March 20 due at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 5.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	18- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

To-morrow (Thursday) being the month's mind of the late Mr Gabriel H. Mesquita, J.P., there will be a Requiem High Mass at 6-30 a.m. at St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum. Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation. M1914

PT. MALAVIYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p. m. when Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON SASSANIAN COINS.

Mr. Fardunji D. J. Parnck will deliver the last of the series of four lectures in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday (the 3rd instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public. Subject—"Mint Monograms".

STREE SABHA'S GANDHI PURSE.

Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, writes:—

Mr. G. K. P. Shivam has consented to collect money for the Purse that is proposed to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. The Sabha has authorised Mr. Shivam to do so. I shall, therefore feel pleased if the intending contributers from the 'G' Ward will send their quota to the Purse to the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's Office before 9 a.m. on every day of the week.

"THE ISSUE BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a lecture on "The Issue before us" tomorrow (Thursday) at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. P. Jayakar will preside.

ADDRESS TO SIR TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.

A public meeting of the Parsis will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when an address with a Silver Casket especially designed in Persian style will be presented to Dr. Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Kt. by his friends and admirers. The Memorial Fund raised for the occasion now amounts to over Rs. 8,000. Lady Cowasji Jehangir will preside. The band of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage will be in attendance, and specially composed music in honour of Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., by various Parsi artists, with a 'Garba' will be sung by the members of the Sajni Sangit work (Ladies Music Class). The entertainment is open to the Parsi friends and admirers of Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

Official and Personal.

A Lahore message of April 1st says, it is understood that Lt. Col. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, is officiating for Mr. Wilson Johnston as Administrator of Nabha.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam held a durbar at Shillong on March 31, at which various awards were presented.—A.P.

The Clan Liner "Sinclair" arrived Suez on the evening of 28th March.

Information has been received that plague has broken out at Jaito and two deaths have been reported. The State Medical Officer is of opinion that further cases are being concealed. Reports are still being received that rats are dying.—A. P.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all that is best in American Engine Manufacture.

There are many makes of American Engine on the market, but only one that cannot be beaten for sheer all round excellence that is the "HERCULES" the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H.P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—

H. I. DIXON AND CO., LTD.,
17-18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 786 Telegrams: NOXID

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR CLOTHES.

A Fresh consignment of the Newest Patterns of Suitings, Shirtings and other materials and Requirements in use.

FOR HOT WEATHER.

Early Orders Solicited.
A. R. DIAS AND BROS.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

IT NEVER FAILS TO SHOW EFFECT THE VERY DAY.

CONVULSINE

Infallible for Infantile convulsions Epilepsy and Hysteria.

Re. one per bottle sufficient to infants. Adults require 6 bottles for Rs. 5.

Dr. GUNE, Karad, (Bombay Presy.).

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1918.
MOHANLAL & CO., JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21796.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE
Our Quality Defeats Competition
SAJAN & Co.,
No. 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY,

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALVI'S

PUBLIC LECTURE

on Wednesday the 2nd April 1924
at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT
Marwadi Vidyalaya
Sandhurst Road
under the auspices of
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU MAHA SABHA
when Mr. M. R. JAYAKAR has kindly accepted to preside.

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1924.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL SLUMS.

The periodical sanitation round of the slumland of "F" and "G" Wards of the City under the auspices of the Sanitation Department of the Bombay Social Service League was performed on Sunday morning. The party of eight included two Municipal Councillors, Asavle and Parulker. Three of the workers' localities were inspected. The whole presented a most loathsome sight, deserving of the hatshest terms of condemnation. The "F" and "G" Wards of the City are the real mill area where the workers live, and the quarters examined are typical. The party first went to a few chawls flanking the Curry Road Bridge. The approaches to the chawls lay through narrow and filthy lanes strewn with heaps of refuse, great and small. The stench was appalling. Gutters discharged their filth upon the pathway. The level of the land is low and hence the gutters were all full and threatened overflow. In many places the foul liquid stood in pools beset by clouds of insects. The passageways were nowhere more than five feet, and in places they were only three feet wide. Rivulets of fluid refuse overflowed and at some points covered them. The buildings looked too old for human habitation with bent or broken woodwork, sky showing through the roof, and creaking stairs. The first building visited accommodated about five hundred 'bipeds' with a number of quadrupeds. Children and men sprawled on the pecked up floors, everything was bespattered with dirt. The adjacent compound was no less revolting. Green mossy earth which yielded to the slightest footprint, a large portion of it under sewage waters overflowing from the neighbouring latrines. Yet this chawl, we were told, was the best. One wondered what the worse were like. Soon we had a sight of one of them—a building on the other side of the bridge bearing the trade mark of the municipality U.H.H. (unfit for human habitation). It was told us that the privy shaft of a part of the building crumbled, killing two or three of the inhabitants, after which the authorities proclaimed it unfit for human habitation. Others more or less conform to this description. In one locality, two buildings were separated by a space three feet wide which served as pathway. Though but one storey high the smoke-choked rooms were dark upon a bright March day. Who is responsible for such abominations, one may ask. The first blame attaches to the landlords' callous greed but there are other causes. Ignorance is hardly less to blame. Instruction in the principles and practice of sanitation must needs be given to the workers before any improvement can be made on a large scale. One hopeful sign is the growing spirit of public service evidenced in sanitation rounds and their attendance by Municipal Councillors who have a conscience and do not peer into these dens only for vote-catching purposes at election-time. Whatever may be said against the Development chawls, they are a blessing when compared to such as these. That was the unanimous opinion of the party, and it is the simple truth. If anyone still doubts it, let him go and see.

SATYAGRAHA OF THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

If the Satyagraha on which the Thiyyas and other "untouchables" of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore have embarked with a view to assert their right of common citizenship produces no other effect, it will at least awaken the slumbering conscience of the so-called higher castes of Hindus of those places to the urgent need of treating these unfortunate people with better consideration and according to them their rights both as human beings and as children of the same soil. That some six millions of human beings should be looked upon as untouchable and kept down in a state of semi-slavery, is a blot both on Hinduism and the Indian nation. As Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly remarked, there is no religious sanction behind the odious practice which has come to obtain among Hindus. But the "higher caste" Hindus of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are not content with treating the Thiyyas and others merely as "untouchables: they have reduced them also to the condition of "unapproachables." The mere sight of a Thiyya or any other "low-caste" Hindu is considered a "sin" and a "pollution" by the "higher caste" Hindus, and streets and portions of the town are forbidden ground for these unfortunates. That these "low castes" are assessed at the same rate of taxation as the "higher castes", that they are often numerically larger than the latter and that they are no less useful to the State do not enter into the calculations of the "higher caste" Hindus. Even a dog or a pig is free to pass along the streets, but a Thiyya will not be allowed to cross the bridge which leads into the town. Is it any wonder that the taunt should be perpetually levelled at Indians sojourning abroad and claiming equality of citizenship with Occidentals, that they should first treat their own countrymen of the "untouchable" class better before claiming better treatment themselves? The clarion-call of Mahatma Gandhi to Hindu Society to purge itself of the terrible sin of ill-treating a section of itself has been sounded continually during the past three years, but what has been the response of the "higher caste" Hindus? Many who called themselves "followers of Mahatma Gandhi" have been the worst sinners in this respect. It is, however, matter for sincere rejoicing that the so-called "untouchables" themselves are awakening to the need of asserting their birth-right, albeit in a peaceful and non-violent manner. The Cochin State authorities, not fully realising the strength of feeling behind the struggle, have chosen, in a foolish manner, to prevent the "untouchables" from walking on public roads. But, if the Satyagrahis do not swerve from their present methods of peaceful and joyful surrender to arrest, the State authorities will learn that in such a struggle as this, Truth and Right are bound to triumph in the end. It need hardly be said that all India will watch the Satyagraha of the Kerala "untouchables" with the greatest interest and sympathy, but without the least misgiving.

TASTE.

The Raja of Panagal, the so-called Chief Minister of Madras, gave a farewell entertainment last week to Lord and Lady Willingdon on the eve of their departure from the Southern Presidency. It is but natural that the Raja, whom Lord Willingdon lifted from the obscurity of his zemindarship, set upon the Ministerial *gadi* and kept there, careless of the howling of the wretched public of the province, and whom along with other kindred spirits in the Cabinet, Lord Willingdon used to describe as a "happy family", should show his gratitude to the departing Governor. But in his eagerness to outdo everybody in the "grandeur" of the entertainment, the Raja seems to have overlooked considerations both of decency and humanity. It is reported that the "choice programme" arranged for the occasion included not only such items of innocent entertainment as fireworks, staging of scenes from Hindu epics, and dramas, conjuring tricks and so on; but also a boar hunt, in which, according to the "Daily Express", "a live wild boar was driven round a specially constructed closed path by hunters who finally drove the animal into a pit where it was netted." We learn from another local Anglo-Indian journal that "the shikaris were brought down specially for the purpose." What became of the poor animal, whether it survived the "entertainment" or whether it fell a victim to the spear-thrusts, is not stated, but we are assured that the "large and representative" gathering—of "officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans of both sexes," including, according to "New India", "Executive Councillors, Ministers, High Court Judges, members of the various professions—legal, medical and teaching—in addition to a large number of M. L. C's. and City Fathers", and "representatives of the journalistic and mercantile community as well, like Dr. Annie Besant, Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chaturbujdas and Sir James Simpson"—"enjoyed the game very much." While this "enjoyable" item was being gone through, in another corner of the park the Raja had arranged for the singing of "devotional songs" by a Bhajana party. It does not appear to have struck either the host, the guests or the "large and representative gathering" which had assembled in the Raja's gardens, that this last item was rather out of place in the programme. It is a pity that Lord Willingdon, sportsman as he is, could not see the incongruity of two such items as a boar hunt and devotional music, being included in the same programme. We wonder that Mrs. Besant could participate in an "entertainment" of this character. Such "entertainments"—which are conceivable only by denationalised minds—degrade both those who give and those who accept them.

INDIAN MUSIC.

The demonstration of Indian music organised by Atiya Begum on Monday was a great success. Mr. Bhatkande gave a singularly scholarly and lucid exposition of the science governing the Indian ragas, and the songs by first-rate Indian singers, which followed his address, delighted the large audience. Our only regret is that so few Europeans were present. It is true, of course, that very few Europeans can appreciate Eastern music; most of them regard it as strange noises, which is precisely the view of Orientals of most European music. But this proceeds from mere lack of habituation. It was not always so. As one of the speakers at Monday's demonstration remarked, there was no misunderstanding between Europe and Asia in this matter of music in old days when the Church music of all Europe was the Oriental plainsong, and the ecular music was still based upon the reed-pipe of the shepherd. That reed-pipe of the shepherd, the pipe of Antar in Arabia, of David on the hills of Palestime (for it is an error to suppose that David as a shepherd dragged a harp about with him), the flute of Krishna and the pipe of Pan—whose simple melody is still heard in all sunlit lands, seeming a part of sunshine and recalling the idyllic age—that is the elf of music: can we let it die? European music has become sophisticated; but the Eastern music is still close to nature; it is still essentially the music of the open air. Heard in the open air, it blends with nature's mood, whereas the European music claims attention for itself insistently. It is the dream-provoking quality in Eastern music which wins the love of Europeans in the end—that is, of Europeans who will study it. From the point of view of all aestheticism it is *music*, and music of a very lofty and uplifting kind. It is highly desirable that Indian music should be studied by the rising generation, so that the consummate art of it may not be lost in time to come; for the Flute of Krishna, like the shepherd-pipe of David, has its message for mankind, and its sweet notes must not be allowed to die away. We therefore call the notice of all patriotic Indians to Atiya Begum's project for a School of Indian Music to be founded in Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

Extraordinary!

A Calcutta message dated March 31st, says that it is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal asked Mr. P. C. Mitter, the former Minister for Education, to accept the Ministership made vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. N. Mullick and that Mr. Mitter has expressed his inability to accept the offer. Did Lord Lytton offer the post to Mr. Mitter before or after the rejection of the demand for Ministerial salaries by the Legislative Council? It would have been most extraordinary if the offer had been made after the Council's veto on the salaries. It is true that no public announcement has yet been made regarding the intentions of Lord Lytton towards the Ministers, but since the Council has refused to vote the salaries, the Ministers are bound to resign and the Governor is bound to accept their resignations, unless, indeed, the Ministers are willing to offer their services gratis to Government, as declared by the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque. The point whether, under the Constitution, the Governor can appoint Ministers without salary, is doubtful. Even if there be no constitutional bar against the appointment of such Ministers, the Governor would certainly be acting against the spirit of the Constitution if he were to appoint Ministers or continue to keep Ministers whose salaries the Council has refused to sanction. It is to be sincerely hoped that Lord Lytton has no intention of abusing the Constitution in that glaring manner. Since Sir Frank Sly has frankly declared that he cannot provide for the salaries of Ministers when the Council has rejected the demand for them, Lord Lytton too is bound to take the same view.

"Arrest Shaukat Ali."

Col. Yate has woken up rather late in the day to discover anything "Seditious" in the speeches of Maulana Shaukat Ali during his last visit to Ceylon. We know, of course, that the Penal Code of this country does not prescribe a time-limit for the operation of the poison of sedition nor does the arm of the law know any limit to the length to which it can be extended. Hence, the Maulana can certainly be arrested and put on his trial, whether he spoke two months ago or two years ago and whether he spoke in Ceylon or in Timbuctoo. Mr. Thomas has assured the Colonel that the Governor of Ceylon has been asked for a report on the matter. We hope all the parties concerned, the Governor, Col. Yate and Mr. Thomas will carefully go through the speeches of the Maulana, for the perusal will do them a world of good. They must, however, ask for a verbatim report, not a doctored one, like the reports which the police in this country sometimes furnish to the Government.

Extortionate Medical Fees.

"Onlooker" writes:—"As the resolution moved by Mr. Pahalajani concerning fees charged for medical attendance and surgical operations passed by the Council, affects all the parts of the Presidency, it is necessary to give it the widest publicity to induce all parts to hold public meetings to protest, and to impress on the Government the necessity of immediate cancellation of its orders: Orders were embodied in October 1923, at the instance of the Surgeon-General in G. R. No. 1477 of 8-10-1923 whereby *new* fees were promulgated to be charged for mere attendance to outdoor and indoor patients at hospitals and dispensaries. In addition to fees for medical attendance, orders anent fees for surgical operations were reiterated and published The G. R. starts by stating that the suggested fees for well-to-do patients (as defined below) in emergencies are intended to be deterrent: It then proceeds to state:—"Persons in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,000 (84 per month) or more, or who pay an annual land assessment of Rs 200, or members of their families (this is the definition of well-to-do persons), will not be treated as outdoor patients, except in cases of emergency: in such cases, they will be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 for each attendance, at the discretion of the medical officer": Similarly, such persons or members of their family will not be admitted as in-patients (for medical treatment, not operations), until they pay "annas 8 per day for an income of Rs. 10 or less per month and thereafter an additional sum of annas 8 per each Rs. 50 of income in excess of Rs. 100, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15." If such a person brings his wife or daughter to be admitted to maternity ward, a special fee, 5 times the fee for in-patients shown above will be charged in addition which means Rs. 2/ to Rs. 75 per day. Of course, Government Gazette officers are entitled to be attended even at home free of charge.

Vested Interests.

The result of the above rules in practice will be that a shop-keeper, a private servant, a mason, who earns Rs. 3 a day or a cultivator who has no medical help around will be compelled to pay Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for each attendance, if he, his wife and child gets fever and go to a dispensary if he or his children manage to fall ill twice a month, he may as well sign away his whole income to the dispensary doctor. For surgical operations, the fees originally fixed in 1917 but incorporated in this G. R whereby original orders stand superseded are:—For an out-door patient (an operation minor in its nature, as it will not prevent him from returning home), the fee will be Re. 1 to Rs. 5 for one having income of Rs. 84 to Rs. 100, Re. 1 to Rs. 1 for one having income of Rs. 101 to Rs 250, Rs. 2 to Rs. 20 for one having income of Rs. 251 to Rs. 500, Rs. 2 to Rs. 30 for one having income of Rs. 501 to Rs. 750, Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 for one having income of exceeding Rs. 750. If he is so unfortunate as to require admission into the dispensary, for an operation, the following becomes the rate of fees:—Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 for one whose income is from Rs. 100 to Rs 250, Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 for one whose income is from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500, Rs. 15 to Rs 250 for one whose income is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750, Rs. 20 to Rs. 750 for one whose income is from over Rs. 750. The discretion of 'exhorting the fees' is left to the doctor himself. The cruelty of the measure is enhanced by G. R. No. 38 of 17-10-21 whereby the Government have authorized the operating doctor to appropriate 55 p. c. of the fees charged, credit 30 p. c. only to Government, and award 15 p. c. to his staff. This resolution creates a special vested interest of the doctor in this fee. The doctor will be a fool, who does not insist on as tall a fee as he can demand, if 55 p. c. goes to his own pocket.

Minister's Duty.

These harsh orders regarding surgical fees existed on the files of the dispensaries and hospitals, *unknown to many*. The existence of these orders made possible the insistence on high fees by the Civil Surgeon, Karachi, exposed by the interpellations by Mr. Trivedi during the last Council. Municipalities and District Local Boards contribute to the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries—and yet such are the orders for medical relief of the majority of the inhabitants, who are to be refused help except "in emergencies", and then also compelled to pay "deterrent fees". Mr. Pahalajani has rendered a distinct service to the people by bringing to light these oppressive but dark orders of the Government. The Council has commanded their abrogation by its resolution asking Government to rescind the Government orders passed since August 1923 accepting the above draft rules of the Surgeon General in view of their very harsh nature. The Government income arising out of all these fees is said to be about 90 thousands only—with a disproportionate amount of oppressiveness on the ryot. The Minister, Mr. Jadhav, stated, he would look into the matter and into the matter of appropriation of fees by the doctors. He was anxious that there should be no division. A division was, however, taken and the recommendation carried. He is reported to have said, I hope it is incorrect, that now that the Council has gone to a division, he *shall not revise the orders*. If correct, does he intend to defy the Council by a verbal quibbling? It will be interesting to watch this conflict. Little does he know, that the Council has strengthened his hands. The resolution about free medical relief is of such a far-reaching effect and affects so every person, that any refusal to give effect to it will react on the Government or the Minister. All vernacular papers should scatter broadcast this recommendation in the rural areas. Meetings should be held everywhere to insist on free treatment at all hospitals and dispensaries apart from one slight charges for medicine already in force. The resolution of the Council will be their main support.

What Mrs. Naidu Did Not Say.

The actual report pretending to be that of a speech by Mrs. Naidu, which was published by the "Mombasa Times" and accepted as authentic by our morning contemporary, ran as follows:—

I have now come to the conclusion that the Europeans have reasons for desiring segregation. I have seen most of you wearing dirty clothing, sleeping in dirty bed linen and living in filthy houses, yet you desire equality. I do not want people to wear khaddar clothing in the colonies, this is only for India. You should try and educate your children and teach them to be clean in every way. I have seen Indian children playing near the Light House with mucous running from their nostrils and their clothing far from clean. I am ashamed to tell you this, but I do not care, I intend to be candid.

The Congress passed a resolution that the poll tax should not be paid. The Government however will not be much poorer if you do not pay it, and you on the other hand will not get rich by keeping the poll-tax money in your pocket.

Suppose however you got all your demands from Government; I doubt if you would be able to enjoy yourselves and on the whole you have only yourselves to blame. It is no good going to prison. It would not help anyone. In India about three thousand prominent Indians went to prison yet nothing happened. Finally Mahatma Gandhi went to prison, still we got nothing. It is no use going in procession in the streets of Mombasa and carrying the picture of Mahatma Gandhi in front and shouting "we will not pay the poll tax." This is childish and shows you have no heart.

Your sins are many and before you do anything else they must be washed away. You must not think I have desired to offend you, I felt I must speak out in a straight forward manner."

Could anybody in his senses really believe that Mrs. Naidu, of all people, most mellifluous of speakers, ever uttered such a speech?

New Delhi.

We had heard much of the architecture and more of the expense of New Delhi, but we had not reckoned that much advertised excrescence or eruption on the face of India among the sights of India that we ever wished to see; and little did we think that we should ever see it. But, having a few hours to spend at Delhi station, waiting for a train to Aligarh, we took a guide who said that he would show us all the famous monuments, got into a taxi driven by a black-turbaned Sikh and were taken to New Delhi! A more pitiable sight, after all the fuss that has been made about it—not to speak of the colossal expenditure—it would be difficult to imagine. The plan was childish, and the buildings such as were already judgeable, quite undeserving notice, much less praise. The general effect was that of a garden suburb in which the style of building of the London County Council concrete model dwellings built to meet the post-war shortage of accommodation had been rather crudely modified to suit an Eastern land with here and there an evident attempt to save the situation by monstrosity. We had expected little of New Delhi, but we had expected more than that, and we were horrified to think of the burden of expense which has been laid upon poor India all for this. We made our driver hasten past that spectacle of England's disappointment. The old buildings which we visited afterwards increased our sense of the colossal failure of New Delhi. We wondered how long people would continue bouring to it now the achievement it would represent was beginning to be seen in all its nakedness. We did not like to speak our mind concerning that which we had seen. We wanted to make sure that someone else had noticed it before we spoke. It was, therefor, a relief to us to notice in last Sunday's "Advocate" an article by an American which strikingly confirmed our view and judgement. Ghastly! was the writer's verdict. It is ghastly—a ghastly failure which must soon be recognised. "Wait till it is finished!" some may say. The thing ought never to be finished. It has gone so far that one can see that nothing can redeem it now. The praise of it has mostly come from England, and from people who have never looked on Delhi old or new. We do not put forth our opinion as infallible. We only suggest that a mixed committee of French, American and British artists—artists without a log to roll—should be invited only to judge New Delhi, as it stands to-day and with all the designs and plans before them, with no doubt whatsoever in our mind about their verdict.

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. SMUTS

PROPOSAL OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

CAPE TOWN, March 31.

Mrs. Naidu had an interview to-day with Gen. Smuts. In the course of the interview which lasted over an hour she received a very courteous and sympathetic hearing. In a free, full and frank discussion Mrs. Naidu reviewed moral and legal hardships and restrictions under which Indians had been living in South Africa, and the repressive spirit of legislation under the pressure of prejudice culminating in the threatened Class Areas Bill, the principle of which the Indians could not accept consistently with their national self-respect, and to resist which they were prepared once more to undergo a prolonged and bitter suffering under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Prime Minister assured Mrs. Naidu that it was very far from his intention to impose any disabilities on the Indian community or to treat them as inferiors, but there was an urgent need to relieve the acute tension of feeling and prejudice in the country, and, it was only with a view to enabling the Indians who, after all, had their home and future here, to live and thrive that he and his colleagues were bringing forward this piece of legislation as an experimental measure to permit each community to develop along its own lines and according to its own traditions without coming into conflict with one another.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Naidu declared that coercive legislation never solved any problem and would not solve the Indian question in South Africa, and appealed to him as a man of vision and understanding and as the accepted exponent of the gospel of peace and as one who stood for the protection of minorities to apply the principle of the Conference and consultation on the Indian question and for that purpose to convene a round table conference of leaders in the Union Parliament with the local Indian leaders and Indian representatives from India for an exchange of views to arrive at some understanding acceptable to all, especially in view of the fact that Indians had no say in the legislation of the country affecting them, and as to the best method of effecting an understanding.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU'S EFFORTS.

INTERVIEWS LEADING LEGISLATORS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAPE TOWN, March 31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu accompanied by Messrs. V. S. C. Pather, Hon. General Secretary, South African Indian Congress, A. Christopher, Hon. Secretary, Natal Indian Congress, P. K. Naidoo, Secretary Transvaal British Iidian Association, A. Ismail, Cape British Indian Council has interviewed severally General Hertzog of the Nationalist Party, Colonel Creswell of the Labour party and Hon. J. W. Jagger, Minister of Railways and Harbours and some members of the South African Party on the Class Areas Bill. She has also interviewed the Hon. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Interior. Mrs. Naidu assisted by the local Indian leaders made a favourable impression of the reasonableness of the Indian claims. Expediency was pleaded by the members of Parliament though there is a possibility of a number of them voting against the bill.

LONDON, April 1.

Cape Town.—Mrs. Naidu had interviews with Hon. Mr. Jagger, Minister of Railways and other members of the South African Party, General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalists and Colonel Grenwell, leader of the Labour Party in connection with the Class Areas Bill. She was well received by all. Several members of Parliament are sympathetic towards the Indian claims, but have pleaded expediency.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LTD.

PILOTS NOT ON STRIKE

LONDON, April 1.

At an inaugural meeting of a new company entitled the Imperial Airways Limited last evening, Sir Eric Geddes presiding, denied that pilots were on strike and stated that the services had been temporarily suspended owing to the necessity of centralising a constituent system. The new company had not yet made any appointments. The directors had discussed the pilots' salaries and decided to offer terms in the form of retainer plus flying time pay ensuring an income of 750 to 850 sterling per annum for approximately an average of two hours' flying day.—Reuter.

Owing to grievances under the regime institute by the states subsidised company amalgamating with separate Air Companies, which assumes control to-morrow, Pillots and mechanics at Croydon Aerodrome are virtually on strike with the result that none of the regular long-distance air services ran to-day.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

18820

IMPENITENT POINCARE

NO WITHDRAWAL FROM RUHR.

LATE GOVT'S POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day M. Poincare in a ministerial declaration said that the Cabinet had been formed in the spirit of Republican union and national concord and it was determined to pursue unflinchingly the late Government's foreign policy. France would only withdraw from the Ruhr in proportion as Germany fulfilled her obligations. France was desirous of an earliest possible agreement with her Allies and associates on reparations and security. Immediately experts handed in their report which Government strongly hoped would lead to a speedy general settlement, Government would be ready to seek with their friends, elements of a definitive solution. Any power subsequently seeking to disturb the European order and recover the last provinces would arouse universal indignation, and those who barred that road would earn the approval of the whole world. France was not imperialistic and given peace to which she was entitled, France would march towards the new sun whose long-delayed rising was awaited feverishly by the world.

DOMESTIC POLICY.

At home Government's main task would be drastic financial reform. The new Government would continue their predecessors' policy for the restoration of the devastated regions, but there must not be any inflation since, until France had agreed with her creditors, the situation would require prudent handling. Government would take steps to prevent a repetition of the recent campaign against France. The colonial policy would be to develop the wealth of France's oversea possessions.

M. Poincare's statement had a lukewarm reception in both the Houses.—Reuter.

"LAST ILLUSIONS DISPELLED"

EFFECT OF POINCARE'S DECLARATION

LONDON, April 1.

There is no sign of perturbation over M. Poincare's declaration, which generally leaves the Press cold, and it is remarked it has served to dispel the last illusions entertained in official British circles that Ruhr policy would be modified in consequence of the inclusion of M. Loucheur and Jouvenal in the Cabinet. It is declared that the New Cabinet has a "stop gap" written all over it, just as M. Poincare's declaration has been "marking time." The hardening of the tone of the speeches of French Ministers has been attributed in some quarters to the arrest of the falling of the franc.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Warsaw.—The rising of the Vistula has caused catastrophical floods involving the towns of Cizchocinek and Torun and thirty-eight villages. Thousands of farmers have lost all their cattle and implements. Several factories have been partially destroyed. Over seventy lives have been lost.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

HEAVY CASUALTIES DUE TO BRIDGE COLLAPSE.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Paris.—A message from Seville says as the result of torrential rains the old bridge on the Guadalquiver, on which a crowd was watching the flood, collapsed under the weight of crowded motor buses. Thirty are reported dead and fifty injured of those hitherto recovered.

Enormous damages due to floods elsewhere in Spain is reported. Roads and railways have been blocked.—Reuter.

MR. ROY'S PROPAGANDA.

"NECESSARY STEPS BEING TAKEN."

LONDON, March 31.

The manifesto of Mr. Roy from Berlin addressed to the Conress advocating destruction of Councils from within was dated December 1922 and was published then. It was not noticed by the Congress which met that month. It is understood that Lord Olivier and the Government of India are taking all steps that are considered necessary to deal with Mr. Roy's independent propaganda.—Reuter.

WORLD FLIGHT

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Corfu.—The damage to MacLaren's engine prevents the continuance of his flight before the spare parts telegraphed for arrive from England. Passengers are well.—Reuter.

A Corfu message says that MacLaren landed at Gorizia on the southern end of Corfu on Sunday afternoon owing to an engine trouble. He telephoned to the British Consul that no assistance was required and that he hoped to continue his flight on Monday morning.—Reuter.

Athens.—Maslaren was compelled to descend to-day at lake St. Matthew, Corfu. Nobody was injured. The machine which is slightly damaged will continue flight after repairs.—Reuter.

"ARREST SHAUKAT ALI."

LECTURES IN CEYLON.

AN M. P'S INQUIRY.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Charles Yate with regard to the anti-British statements of Maulana Shaukat Ali during his visit to Ceylon, Mr. Thomas said that he had asked the Governor of Ceylon for a report on that matter.

Sir C. Yate asked whether Mr. Thomas would demand the arrest and surrender of M. Shaukat Ali for a trial in Ceylon.

Mr. Thomas replied that he would demand nothing until he had received a report.—Reuter.

PROCEEDING TO MATHERAN FOR HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 1.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following bulletin regarding the progress of Maulana Shaukat Ali's health. His temperature both in the morning and evening is near normal. He has gained considerable strength during the last two days owing to more nourishing diet. It is hoped he will be able to undertake his journey to Matheran via Bombay in a week or ten days.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PROPOSED STATE MANAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, Col. Yate asked whether it was proposed to proceed with the placing of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways under state management in view of the position in the Legislative Assembly and danger to the safety of the passengers and maintenance of the service if the present management was weakened under state control.

Mr. Richards, Under-Secretary for India replied that Lord Olivier did not consider there was any reason for modifying the decision to place these railways under state management.

Col. Yate declared that the manager of the Egyptian Railways had resigned because the Minister had taken all powers out of his hands and asked if it was to be allowed in India.

The Speaker intervened at this stage.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF ARMY OFFICE.

"NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY."

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons, to-day Sir P. Sassoon drew attention to the great anxiety among the British officers of the Indian Army with regard to the future of their service and their future prospects in it and asked for an assurance that no changes would be made in the establishment or the administration of the Indian Army adversely affecting their careers, or if such changes were made adequate compensation would be given them for any resultant loss of employment or opportunity for advancement or pension.

Mr. Richards expressed the opinion that the present conditions did not occasion any such anxiety as Mr. Sassoon had referred to. He was unable to give an assurance with regard to a contingency which, in any case, was remote. Officers affected by the recent reductions in the Indian Army had been liberally treated and if similar measures were found necessary in future he imagined that Government would carry them out in a similar spirit.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne declared that the statement that there was no cause for anxiety on the part of the British officers was extraordinary. (Opposition cheers.)—Reuter.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to a question, Mr. Thomas stated that in view of the representations and promises of financial support of certain Dominions and also in view of an offer of Lord Cowdray to contribute five thousand sterling annually towards the cost of the galleries, Government had decided that the Exhibition galleries of the Imperial institute be kept open.—Reuter.

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE.

LONDON, March 31.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ended March 31st amounted to 837,000,000 sterling compared with 914,000,000 sterling, for last year, the decrease being chiefly accounted for by 49,000,000 sterling, the decrease under tax on the property income-tax and super-tax. The expenditure chargeable against revenue was 789,000,000 sterling compared with 812,000,000 for the last year.—Reuter.

The Hull shipowners announce a general increase of seven and a half per cent in their freight rates to meet the increased pay of dockers in addition to the working expenses abroad.—Reuter.

Rome.—The Vatican has been informed that Monsignor Cieplak whom the Soviet has released from prison has departed for Rome.—Reuter.

Work on the Empire Exhibition was almost paralysed on Tuesday building trade strikers marching round the grounds stopping everything.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

PROGRAMME OF PEOPLES' PARTY.

EFFECT ON FRANCE.

LONDON, March 31.

Interest here is deepening in the forthcoming elections in Germany and France. The latter have been fixed for May 11th, a week later than the Germane. It is stated that the date has been deliberately chosen as it is expected that reactionary successes in Germany will influence the French electors in M. Poincare's favour. In this connection it is significant that the programme of the German People's Party drawn up at its meeting at Hanover presided over by Herr Stresemann, declares that the Party will fight under the old black, white and red colours and hopes for the restoration of German paver and greatness under a democratic monarchy.

It is noteworthy that while Herr Stressman has been announcing his support of the monarchical programme, Chancellor Marx speaking at Hanover has declared that the victory of the Chauvinistic Nationalist movement at the elections will ruin Germany.—Reuter.

MOVEMENT FOR REPUBLIC.

PERSIAN PREMIER'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, March 31.

Teheran.—The Prime Minister who visited the Ulema of Qum before their departure for Mesopotamia has issued a proclamation to the effect that a republic is contrary to the Islamic religion. He considers the proposal with disfavour and prohibits the mention henceforth of the subject under a penalty of punishment.—Reuter.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

EMPLOYERS' TERMS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, March 31.

The tramwaymen's ballot has accepted the Employers' terms.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL SCANDAL

LONDON, March 31.

Washington.—Mr. Sinclair was indicted to-day for contempt as a consequence of his refusal to give evidence before the Senate Oil Committee.—Reuter.

QUEENS LAND LOAN IN LONDON

LONDON, Mar. 31.

It is announced that Theodore, the Socialist Premier of Queensland, has at last been successful in his efforts to induce the London market to raise the embargo placed on the official Queensland loans since the passage of the Queensland Pastoral Leases Act of 1920 which, the British financial concerns having large property holdings complained, was inimical ti their interests. Theodore was later forced to float a loan in New York, but recently he came to London to negotiate with the interest concerned to clear the way for the flotation of a twenty-five million sterling conversion loan. He now announces that, thanks to the concessions he has made regarding the offending statute, all differences have been removed.—Reuter.

PROVISION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH B. GUIANA

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The House of Commons to-day unanimously passed a resolution sanctioning an expenditure not exceeding four hundred thousand sterling in the form of a loan for a period of thirty years to provide a system of an all British cable and wireless communication with the West Indies and British Guiana under the control of the Pacific Cable Board, replacing the agreement with the West-India-Panama Telegraph Company expiring in 1924 under which the State paid a subsidy of twenty-six thousand sterling per annum.—Reuter.

SAVINGS IN AIR VOTES

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The treasury minute authorises a temporary application of surpluses on certain air votes for the year 1923-24 to meet excesses on other votes for the same year. 330,000 sterling are required for stores owing to the heavy cost of the expansion of the Home Defence programme and increased demands for the aircraft equipment in India. The savings on air votes total 1,527,000 sterling leaving a net surplus of 1,184,000 sterling.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION WORKERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Mar. 31.

A mass meeting of the building operatives at the Empire Exhibition have declared an unofficial lightning strike to enforce their claim for an increase of two pence an hour. Seventeen thousand men are involved.—Reuter.

PEACEFUL SUBMISSION TO COERCION

MIRASDARS' REPLY TO UNJUST IMPOST.

TANJORE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The conference of the Mirasdars of Tanjore District was held on Sunday at Mayavaram to consider the future lines of action in respect of the Mirasdar's campaign against Government collection of the land-tax at enhanced rates. After much serious deliberation the conference called upon every Mirasdar of the District to take a solemn pledge to withhold the payment of the enhanced rates of taxes and as a last and only resort to refuse to cultivate holdings until the wrongs were redresssed and real relief was granted by the Madras Government.

Many members of the local Legislative Council and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., attended the conference, who made speeches supporting the Mirasdars in any decision they might come to, in trying to secure justice at the hands of the Government. Srijuts S. Srinivas Aiyengar and T. Prakasam sent messages exhorting the Mirasdars to make a determined fight and congratulating them on their wisdom in action.

'MIRASDARS' RESOLVE.

Following are the resolutions that were unanimously carried in the conference.

"Whereas the Government of Madras in G. O. No. 1410 have decided to impose on the ryotwary landholders of this Presidency an enhanced rate of land revenue assessment averaging about 25 per cent. over and above the existing rates, without giving adequate opportunities to the landholders to represent the fact that their economic condition, as well as the principles of land revenue, that ought to have been applied to them would not justify any enhancement whatever, over the present rate." "Whereas in respect of this district of Tanjore the Government of Madras is bound by reason of solemn treaty engagement entered into, by them with the late Rajah of Tanjore, not to impose enhanced burdens on the landholders of the district by successive resettlements, and the Government, nevertheless have been imposing such additional burdens, in defiance of the terms of said treaty." "Whereas subsequent thereunto the Member of the Government in charge of this matter interviewed the representatives of the Mirasdars and agreed to receive a deputation of the Mirasdars and hear their representations and the conference in consequence decided to await the result of the representations made by the deputation appointed by them. "Whereas His Excellency received the said deputation and promised to consider their representations and whereas the Government passed final orders in March entirely rejecting the requests contained in several representations, excepting one or two trifling matters, and whereas the Mirasdars have in consequence exhausted all other means open to them of convincing the Government of the justice of their demands and the inequity of additional impost and no other course is open to them except to conscientiously refuse to voluntarily agree to pay the said additional taxation. Now the Mirasdars of this district in conference assembled, do hereby declare their inability to pay the enhancement, now levied over their original assessments and resolve not to pay the enhancement voluntarily but to cheerfully and peacefully submit to such coercive processes as may be employed for the recovery of the 'Kist' amounts over and above the original assessments, this conference appeals to all the Mirasdars of the district to continue to give effect to the above resolutions, until their grievances in respect of this resettlement are redressed."

NO CULTIVATION UNTIL GRIEVANCES REDRESSED.

"This conference desires to make it clear that this decision has been taken solely for the specific purpose of securing redress of just grievances of the Mirasdars of this district, in respect of re-settlement. This conference hereby declares that if the Government continue to ignore their just demands for remission of the enhancement, they may be compelled to stop cultivation of their holdings until their grievance is redressed."

ENSUING CONGRESS.

QUESTION OF VENUE AGAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 31.

The Hubli Taluka Congress Committee issued the following circular. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets here on 18th April to consider the feasibility of reopening the venue question, as per requisition, to consider the rules and regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal and to consider the scheme of Provincial Volunteer Organisations. Those desirous of attending the meeting should intimate the probable date and train of arrival to the Hubli Congress Committee. The date of Dharwar District Conference to be held at Hangal is postponed to 20th April.

KING'S ORDERLY OFFICERS.

LONDON, March 31.

The King's orderly officers will be Subadar-Major Amingul of the 2/14th Punjabis, Risaldar Zardad Khan of the 10th Queen Victoria's Guides, Cavalry Subadar Yarghulam of the 4/13th Frontier Rifles, Risaldar Amir Muhammad Khan of the 3rd Cavalry. British Officer in charge will be Major Prendergast of the 5/12th Frontier Force.—Reuter.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

SWARAJISTS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

MR. KELKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona delivered a public lecture on Tuesday evening at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Shriram Chauk on "Work Before Us" Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding. The meeting was called at 6.30 p.m. but in the absence of Mr. Jayakar who had gone to Juhu to visit Mahatmaji, the proceedings did not commence till 7 p.m. and pending Mr. Jayakar's arrival the Chair was taken by Mr. Anna Saheb Nene.

Mr. Kelkar, at the outset, said he would follow the advice of Lala Lajpatrai given a day previous in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to work and not to spend time in words. He would therefore be brief in his speech. He then dwelt on the advent of Labour Government and the Labour Party and said for the last five years at least, the people of India were thinking that if the Labour Party came to office they would grant Self-Government to India. Five years ago Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Annie Besant had a Conference with the Labour Party in England, and at that time the Labour Party agreed that India was entitled to Self-Government and that the principle of self-determination should be applied to India also. Apart from Hyman, the great socialist, many labour leaders like Mr. Keir Hardie, Col. Wedgewood, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had written books on India justifying the demand of India for Self-Government. One of the Labour leaders, Mr. Keir Hardie, who visited India a few years ago asked Lokmanya Tilak and the speaker to take him round the villages and show him village life proper. He was therefore taken fifteen miles round the villages, when he took an opportunity of talking with the agriculturists and the labourers for a considerable time. On his return when asked, he said, he thought the Indian labourers were more intelligent than these of England, and he was very favourably impressed by their common sense and intelligence. Now that the same Labour Party who advocated India's cause had come to power, people naturally expected the fulfilment of the promises which they had made in regard to India but they failed to realize that the position of the Labour Government now was like the man in the circus who was carried by two men on their shoulders. The Labour Government had to depend for its existence on two Parties who at any time could throw it away overboard for a slight difference of opinion. If the Labour Party was strong enough itself, he thought Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would give India Self-Government to-day. But he had to depend upon the votes of the Parliament who were not all one with the Labour Government. Besides the difficulty in the way of India was not only England but the Government of India. India was like a mistress with two masters, the more powerful of whom was the Government of India.

SWARAJISTS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

Coming to the achievements of the Swarajists who had gone to the Councils and the Assembly for hastening Swaraj, he said fortunately in the Legislative Assembly the Swarajists and the Independents who comprised the Opposition were in majority. Whatever success was attained, was due to the combined and united efforts of both these Parties. In two months' session of the Legislative Assembly, Government did not get victory even once against this combined opposition. If the Swarajists had not gone to the Assembly and the Councils, he did not think others who had succeded like last time would have got such signal victories. It was said about the Swarajists that they had gone to the Councils to get offices, but the attitude of the Swarajists in Bengal and the Central Provinces had set to rest the suspicions and doubt. Government asked them to form their own Ministeries, but they refused to do so. The other charge against the Swarajists was that they were going to co-operate with Government, but their conduct so far had proved that allegation too false. He read that day in a telegram from Calcutta that Government had given 700 Government servants notices. This was to show that these 700 men would go to the electorates and damn the Swarajists for their achievements in the Council. His reply was that when these 700 men joined the Government service they did not consult the Swarajists, and that the leader of the Swarajists, Mr. C. R. Das, had made sacrifices in lacs, and the 700 men could do the same in a few thousands for the sake of their country. If the Swarajists were wrong and doing unconstitutional things, Government would have dissolved the Councils and have had fresh elections, but the very fact that they have not done so, went to the credit of the Swarajists that what they had done was not wrong or unconstitutional. Government appreciated he fact that the Swarajists were the real spokesmen of the electorate. Unfortunately in Madras and Bombay the Swarajists were in minority, but even there they had done their best for their country and if they failed the fault was not theirs. The Swarajists had challenged the Government that if they passed the Finance Bill by Certification they would ask the country to resort to the non-payment of taxes. If time came, they would go to the electorate and ask them to do so if they agreed with the views expressed by their spokesmen in the Assembly if they replied in the negative they (the people's representatives) would sit at home and not press the matter, but if they replied in the affirmative and agreed they (people's representatives) would prove to the Government that they were the real representatives of the people. Finally he said the charges levelled against the Swarajists that they were co-operators and office seekers had failed. They had achieved success so far, which had satisfied the country and he asked in return the No-changers and advocates of the Constructive Programme as to what they had done so far to carry out their programme. He said compared to the Swarajists' achievements their work was insignifi-

(Continued on next page.)

REJECTION OF VOTES IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lt.Col. Howard-Bury drew attention to the Bengal Council's rejection of vote for Ministers' salaries and suggested that these Services should be restored to the Reserved Side so as to enable the Governor to restore the grant.

Mr. Richards replied that he thought Lt.Col. Howard-Bury would agree, on reflection, that the solution he suggested was not feasible under the Constitution. He understood that, if necessary, the Governor would administer the "transferred" subjects and be responsible for them.

Lord Winterton asked whether the Governor of Bengal had restored these votes, and if so how would services be carried on.

Mr. Richards asked for notice.

Further replying to Lt.-Col. Howard-Bury, Mr. Richards said there was no reason for supposing that the effect of the Bengal Council's rejection of Budget grants would be to deprive the whole province of police, law courts and gaols.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

It is understood that as the result of the Swarajists' success in cutting down the demand for Inspecting officers in the education department and also the demand for pay and establishment of assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons Government have decided to dispense with the services of all the officers whose salaries have not been voted numbering in all about 700 and their establishment totalling about 500. Letters are to be issued to all those officers giving them a month's notice preparatory to their final discharge from the Government services.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

SURPLUS OF 48 MILLIONS STERLING

LONDON, April 1.

The fact that the national accounts for the year ended yesterday show a surplus of 48 millions sterling, instead of two millions for which Mr. Baldwin had budgetted constitutes a striking contrast to the deficits of Britain's Continental neighbours, and confirms the sound state of country's finances. The surplus goes automatically to the reduction of the debt which in view of the budgetary debt provision of 40 millions will be thereby reduced to 8 millions. The revenue has exceeded the Budget estimates by 18 million in spite of the fact that the excess profits duty which was estimated to yield 12 millions failed to contribute a single penny. The fact that the yield of all other taxation items has exceeded the Treasury anticipations suggests trade conditions are not so bad as the financial experts expected them to be. The financial experts expected them to be. The expenditure showed a reduction of nearly 28 millions on the Estimates, the fighting forces recording a saving of 16 millions and the Civil Services over 12 million.—Reuter.

EVICTION OF TENANTS.

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT'S BILL.

LONDON, April 1.

The text of the Government's Bill dealing with the eviction of tenants which was formally introduced by Mr. Wheatley in the House of Commons, yesterday, has been issued. It provides that the court shall not order the recovery of possession of a dwelling house or ejectment of a tenant on the ground of the non-payment of rent, where the non-payment is due to the inability of the tenant to obtain employment unless the court is satisfied that greater hardship will be caused by refusing the grant of such order than by granting it. It is anticipated that in view of this clause the Bill will have a lively passage.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The Government of Bengal has appointed from 1st April, Rai Dr. Haridhone Dutt, Bahadur to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation until the appointment of the permanent incumbent under the New Municipal Act which comes into operation to-morrow.

The New Corporation meets on the 9th of April.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

A fire in the store yard of Lalooh Workshop this afternoon did damage estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

Justice Kanhyalal giving evidence before the Civil Justice Committee thought that the present system of law and procedure was most elaborate and complicated. The witness advocated establishment of a supplementary Privy Council in India at Delhi or some other suitable place.

The Civil Justice Committee will sit at Lahore from 7th to 22nd April and the President has coopted Mr. Bakshi Tek Chand, Advocate, and Lieut. Colonel Roe, District and Session's Judge as members. A. P.

GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR.

(Associated Press.)

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived at Kolhapur this morning and was accorded a public reception. Formal visits were exchanged between His Excellency and His Highness the Maharaja. His Excellency received visits from the Southern Maratha Chiefs. In the afternoon His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the memorial of His late Highness. His Excellency visited the Albert Edward Hospital and drove round the town sightseeing.

KOLHAPUR MEMORIAL.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

(Associated Press.)

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

Before a large and distinguished gathering this evening His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, laid the foundation of memorial in honoured memory of the deceased Maharaja of Kolhapur. In requesting H. E. to lay the foundation stone H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur narrated the history of the memorial movement and paid a tribute to the administration of his deceased father.

H. E. the Governor in laying the foundation stone referred in generous terms to the services rendered to the State by the late Maharaja, and congratulated H. H. the Maharaja on the fact of his being the descendant of the great Shivaji.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPURS SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur delivered at the laying of the foundation stone of his late Highness's Memorial by H. E. the Governor, on the 1st instant:—

Regarding the illustrious person to whose memory the tribute is paid I shall not take up your time by dwelling on the sterling qualities of heart and head, which endeared him to all classes of people. The name of Shahu Chhatrapati has become a household word especially among the backward and depressed communities, not only in this State, or this Presidency, but outside in distant parts of India like the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras Presidency. They have learnt to appreciate his sincere and selfless work for and among them and his name is enshrined in their hearts.

The site of this monument, as you see, is surrounded on all sides by evidences of his beneficent work. The special care and thought he bestowed on the educational well-being of the different communities are reflected in the Institutions which are almost all located near this place, viz. the Victoria Maratha Students' Institute, and other Hostels for the Mahomedans, Jains, Lingayats, Saraswats and Prabhus which are visible from here, while those like the Miss Clerks Hostel for the Untouchables and Hostels for Nanduvo (Sailors), Daivadnas (goldsmiths), etc., are only a little way off. It was His late Highness' firm belief that the present social conditions required such Institutions on a communal basis to supervise students of different communities. For the spread of primary education throughout the State he made it free and compulsory and the measure has already resulted in a considerable increase of schools and pupils. Nor was His late Highness' attention confined to the sphere of primary education alone. It extended also to higher education and the full-grade College which are now contains more than 400 students and teaches the B.A. course with honours is the outcome of his solicitude in that direction.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the laying of the foundation stone then said:—

Your Highness, Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, Colonel Pettinger, Ladies and Gentlemen,—If anything could have added to the pleasure which has been given to me to-day by Your Highness' cordial welcome to Your State, it would be the fact that my first public act in any Indian State since my assumption of the Governorship of Bombay should associate me with the memory of Your Highness' revered father. It was not given to me to make the personal acquaintance of his late Highness Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati, but his name and fame as a ruler had been known to me for many years before his lamented death.

Your Highness has referred with justifiable pride to the position of Kolhapur as the premier State among all those with which the Government of Bombay has political relations. It is more than that. Your Highness' descent from the great Shivaji places your family among the highest and most distinguished in the whole of India, and your State among the most important in this vast Peninsula. That your State now so worthily fills its high position is due to so great an extent to the ability and force of character of your late father. You have referred with filial devotion to several of the many good works for which he was responsible. His zeal for education in all its branches and for the industrial and commercial development of his State has received full recognition from Your Highness and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to do more at this moment than express my cordial agreement with all which you have said on these subjects.

It may not, however be out of place for me to refer to two other sides of His late Highness' manifold activity. The first was his wholehearted enthusiasm for the advancement of the great Maratha community of which he was the acknowledged leader. In pursuit of this great object he never spared himself. He was at all times ready to travel great distances to preside over meetings convened for the purpose of rousing enthusiasm among all the tribes and sub-divisions of the community, or of considering means of directing the energies thus awakened into the most profitable channels. Two great memorials were designed under his leadership and inspirations, the Maratha War Memorial, which was opened last year by my predecessor in office His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, and now stands in a magnificent situation between the historic Shanvar Wada and the beautiful new Sheikh Sula Bridge at Poona. The other is the Shivaji Memorial, the completion of which has been attended by unexpected difficulties, which it will be my care to assist Your Highness and the other great Maratha Princes of India to overcome, so that a magnificent project may be as soon as possible realised. The foundation-stone of that memorial was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales amid scenes of enthusiasm unforgettable, as I have often been told, by all who beheld them, and it is only fitting that the unity and concord which then distinguished the Maratha community, as well as its historic dignity, should be lastingly commemorated.

The second subject to which I specially desire to refer to-day is the great services rendered by the Maratha community to the Empire during the World War. The prowess of the Maratha Regiments in every scene in that war to which duty led them and there were few scenes in which they did not play a prominent part, is known to all the world, and proves that the heroism and warlike skill of Shivaji and his followers are still alive, in undiminished splendour in the hearts of their descendants. In this great epic of history, the Kolhapur State, led by his late Highness, played its part nobly. It gave recruits, contributions in material and money, and other services in full proportion to its population and resources, and I have no doubt that if there were, which God forbid, another trial of the mettle and endurance of the peoples of the Empire to be imposed upon us, Your Highness and your State, and the States of the Prince of the Southern Maratha Country, whom I am glad to see here with us to-day, would once again emerge from it with increased distinction and glory.

Your Highness has referred to the interest and sympathy which the memorial to the Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati has aroused among all classes, and to the generous donations which have poured in from the Prince of India from every section of the Maratha community, and from official and private friends of his late Highness, European as well as Indian. This wide spread unanimity is a token at once of the great position which your father had gained for himself in the respect and affection of all who knew him and his work, and of the strength and vigour of the enthusiasm which his own enthusiasm had evoked in the hearts of others for the causes which he held dear.

I thank Your Highness for the courtesy which prompted you to invite me to perform this interesting ceremony, and have great pleasure in acceding to your request that I should now lay the foundation-stone of the Shahu Chhatrapati Memorial."

MANIKTOLA BOMB CASE.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY COMMENCES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

The preliminary enquiry into the Maniktola Bomb Case was taken up to-day by the additional District Magistrate of Alipore inside the Jail. In this case Jashoda Ranjan Pal and Abanikanta Bhattacharjee were prosecuted on charges of conspiracy and possessing explosive substances. The accused were undefended.

Some time ago a warrant was issued against Rajendra Das by the District Magistrate of Chittagong on a charge of robbery in respect of Rs. 17,000 belonging to the Assam Bengal Railway. On the receipt of information that Rajendra was staying in a room in the improvement Trust building at Maniktola a Police Inspector of special branch and other police officers raided that building on March 15th. On entering the room they found three young men there, two of whom were arrested but the third man, supposed to be Rajendra, escaped by climbing on to the railings on the opposite side. The police then searched the room and found some live bombs and other explosive substances inside an almirah. They also found some chemicals, an empty bomb shell, a quantity of chlorate of potash and other articles on the floor. On March 20th bombs were removed to Fort William inside a bucketful of water. The Chief Inspector of Explosive after examining the bombs found them to be highly explosive and of a dangerous type. During the search the Police seized some letters and on information conveyed in them the police arrested Satyendranath Dey in a house in Belgachia in the suburbs of Calcutta, and recovered a mauser pistol, a revolver and some ammunition. The Public Prosecutor submitted that the accused were in an illegal and malicious possession of explosive substances and thereby they intended to injure life or cause serious injury to the property in British India. After some formal evidence the case adjourned till April tenth.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

BIFURCATION OF KRISHNA DIST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day after interpellations Mr. J. D. Samuel moved an adjournment of the House to discuss the question of bifurcation of the Krishna District.

The Law Member objecting to the motion said that this very question was raised on two budget topics. According to the Legislative Council rules sub-clause I of Rule 12 not more than one such motion could be made at the same sitting

The President disallowed the motion on the ground that he did not think that they should virtually prolong the Budget discussion by giving another opportunity now to discuss a matter which should properly have been brought during the budget discussion. Moreover, the subject of the motion for adjournment of the House should have risen recently and without any other opportunity to discuss it. This particular question had not arisen recently and there had been an opportunity for discussing it. The President further remarked that this was a subject on which a separate resolution could be moved.

The Council then after considering the report of the Public Accounts Committee on Audit and appropriation reports on the accounts of the Government of Madras for 1922-23 and after passing supplementary demands under several heads adjourned till to-morrow.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

His Excellency the Governor has certified the provision of Rs. 97,661 made in demand one in the schedule of demands for the year 1924-25 under head 22 General Administration, Secretariat and headquarters establishment, Board of Revenue, as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the administration of the Revenue Department.

A Delhi message says Notification is issued exempting from customs duty aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, engines and engine parts and certain arms, ammunitions and military stores, currency notes and stamps intended to be used for postal or revenue purposes when such articles are imported by the Government of India or a Local Government and are property of such Government at the time of importation.—A. P.

An Alahabad message says in the event of the accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case being committed to sessions, Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya has been retained to defend the accused at the sessions trial. A. P.

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

(Continued from previous page).

cant. If however, they told the Swarajists to withdraw, from the Council they would not withdraw, for they did not go by their votes or advice and would not act by their advice.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then said:—

"Mr. Kelkar's lecture was absolutely necessary in order to explain to the Bombay public the true nature and significance of the work done by the Swaraj Party in Delhi. Delhi is far off from Bombay in more senses than one. What the Swarajists could do with the help of the Independents, in the Delhi Assembly was not possible in Bombay, because of the sectional interests and the communal currents, which prevail in the Bombay Council. But may I say, in all humility that, if asked to render an account of their doings, the Swarajists in the Bombay Council, in spite of their minority, will be able to mention many things, which they have done, in order to secure an approach to the ideal which they had in view. This is no place nor the time for going into the detail of the doings of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council. It will require a lecture by itself, of equal duration, on another day. But I may mention, in all humility that notwithstanding our minority, we have tried our best to secure as many successes for the Party's cause as we could. To begin with, we voted out a measure, which meant relief for taxation to the mofussil litigants to the extent of 18 lacs per annum. Other small cuts to the extent of some lacs were secured later on from the Ministers. If the cross currents prevailing in the Bombay Council could have been induced to act together, we might have secured another cut of 74 lacs in the Development Department. One of the most notable achievements of the Bombay Swarajists was that, in alliance with the other Parties in the House, they secured the adoption of a resolution, which, for the first time in the history of this Province, obtained popular control over arbitrary increases in land revenue assessment. The resolution adopted by the Council now makes it necessary that an Act should be very soon passed, which would regulate increases in land revenue assessments and that, until such Act is passed, it is provided that all increases in assessment and preparations for the same should be suspended. I do hope that Government will give effect to this resolution, which means an enormous advance over the previous state of affairs. It secures, for the first time in the history of this Province, the control of the Council over increases in land revenue, against the arbitrariness of which the Congress had been raising its voice for several years. Although we were a minority in the Council, we did render a good account of ourselves. We had, of course, to get on with the help of the other Parties in the House, who were, not infrequently, unable, by reason of their limited political consciousness, to agree with all parts of our programme.

"WHAT NEXT.

Our policy, therefore, in the Council, had often to be guided by caution and circumspection, because we realised the necessity of going along with the co-operation of other Parties in the House. That did not, however, mean less keenness on the Swaraj programme, but only indicated a perception of the difficulties, to which its prosecution was liable in the Bombay Council. Mr. Kelkar's lecture will remove many misconceptions about the doings of the Nationalists' Party in the Legislative Assembly. The question "What next?" is not an easy one to answer. It depends very largely on what the Government do and also upon what educated public opinion wants us to do. Mahatma Gandhi must have been applying his mind to the events, which have happened so far, and, before long, one may expect a clear statement of his attitude towards the Councils and their work. It is too early to say what course the future conduct of the Swarajists will take, because the elements that will regulate it are yet of an uncertain character. It would be unwise to express any opinion at the present moment on the effectiveness of the Swarajists' programme, because they have had yet not sufficient time to develop the whole of their programme. A programme has to be tried in its entirety, before any opinion can be expressed upon its futility or effectiveness. The Swarajists had a chance of doing Council work for one session only, with varying difficulties in the several Provinces. I ask my audience, therefore, as the representatives of the thinking sections of the community outside, to suspend their judgment for the moment and patiently wait to see how the efforts of the Swarajists turn out. I can only assure them that the Swarajists will be true to the charge that is laid on them. Already they have shown loyalty, self-restraint and self-sacrifice, in not being tempted with the loaves and fishes of office, as their enemies had predicted, time after time, they would be. Right or wrong, they have adhered to their promises and proved true to the programme they had adopted. If only public opinion will rally round them and support them in their efforts to bend the Government to the popular will, I may assure our friends that the Swarajists will do their best to carry out the work, for which they have girded up their loins. Mr. Kelkar has stated their case with clearness and modesty and the lecture is bound to remove many misconceptions. One thing, from which the Swarajists in Bombay have suffered, all this time, is the indifference with which their doings have been noticed by certain sections of the public press. It is necessary that the Swarajists' work should be properly understood before it is commented on. A true knowledge of their affairs is absolutely necessary, and the more lectures we have on questions of this kind, the greater will be the public awakening and the effectiveness of the comments made against the Swarajists. No Swarajists need be afraid of such criticism, but it is essential that it should be made after properly understanding the work of the Swarajists and the nature of the limitations and the difficulties under which they labour."

A Madras message of March 31st states:—Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah Saheb who returned to-day after finishing his work on the Royal Commission for superior services took over the charge of his office as revenue member of the Executive Council of the Governor this afternoon.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 1.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Joint Magistrate Mr. Christie in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case. All the four accused Amrit Sripat Dange, Shaukat Usman, Nalini Bhusan Dasgupta and Muzafar Ahmad were committed to sessions to stand their trial under 121A I.P.C. The Magistrate wanted the list of the defence witnesses which the accused promised to hand over at an early date. The accused gave four as the approximate number of defence witnesses.

It is understood that the case will be taken up in Sessions on 22nd or 23rd of this month, when the trial will be by assessors.

QUESTION OF SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Referring to the accused's application to the Home Secretary for better diet and their statement that they were being given convict diet Mr. Christie said that he would make another effort and see whether he could make better arrangements for the accused. If he could not, he would forward the application to the Government.

It is understood that the matter of special treatment has been referred to the Government. Meanwhile and pending special instructions from the Government special treatment will be allowed.

PRESIDENT OF NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 1.

The following Firman has been just issued by H. E. H. the Nizam in a "Gazette Extraordinary."

Owing to the illness of Sir Faridoonmulk, the acting President of the Executive Council, the question of the appointment of a permanent President is under my consideration, but having regard to the importance of the matter it may take some time to arrive at a decision. At the same time it is necessary that Sir Faridoonmulk should be relieved of the burden of his onerous duties which he is no longer able to bear. In view, therefore, of these circumstances I appoint for the present Nawab Walli-ud-Doula who is the senior member of the Council as the acting President and as long as he remains in charge of this appointment he will receive an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem in addition to his present emoluments. I also order that if in the exercise of the powers vested in the President under the constitution some matter of importance should come up for decision it will be incumbent on him to put up the same before the Executive Council for the opinion of the other members before it is submitted to me by *Arzdasht* for final orders. Although Sir Faridoonmulk will be relieved of the duties of the President yet his position as an extraordinary member of the Council will continue for life and I feel certain that he will continue to give to my Government the benefit of his sound advice and mature experience. In conclusion I wish to give expression to my appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by Sir Faridoonmulk not only in my time, but also during that of my late father by whom also they received due recognition. Indubitably he has devoted the greater part of his life to the service of his sovereign and his country. This order should be published in a *Jarida* extraordinary.

MARCH OF THE JATHA.

GRAND RECEPTION AT JULLUNDOR.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, April 1.

The Shahidi Jatha left Jullundr yesterday after remaining two days. A grand reception was accorded to them by all sections of people. Streets were crowded and flowers were showered from balconies as the procession passed. Girls of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya which is a school belonging to the Arya Samajists served in the kitchen. The whole bazar was decorated and greatest sympathy was shown by Hindus and Mussalmans. The Jatha passed through the Cantonment and the European population turned out to see it march. It is understood that the Nabha Administration will offer the Jatha terms as it offered to the second Jatha.

FOURTH SHAHIDI JATHA.

ENTHUSIASTICE RECEPTION AT HOSHIARPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSHIARPUR, April 1.

The fourth Shahidi Jatha walking from Harianbelan reached Hoshiarpur in the way. Men and women were standing by thousands for having *darshan*. Thousands of citizens met the Jatha outside the city with their own band and garlands in various bazaars. Sweetmeats, fruits, and milk were offered to the Jatha and was photographed in the city. Numberless men and women were watching with love and sympathy from windows strewing flowers while the Jatha passed the bazaars. About 50,000 men walked with them. The Gurdwara Singh Sabha served them with fruits and milk. The Jatha has started for Purniran to pass the night in the camps.

CHAIRMAN OF REUTERS.

(Associated Press.)

DEDLHI, April 1.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, leaves to-morrow morning for Bombay accompanied by Mr. William Moloney, General Manager of Reuters in the East. Sir Roderick has been the guest of the Viceroy at Viceregal Lodge for the past fortnight and he also stayed for a week with the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member. He sails for England in the "Naldera" on Saturday next.

KERALA UNTOUCHABLES.

VAIKOM STARTS SATYAGRAHA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Congress Camp, VAIKOM, April 1.

The Monster of untouchability, India's great curse is now being cornered and fought at Vaikom, in Kerala, ever since the announcement of the Congress Committee's proposal to take the untouchables along the roads by the temple and the prohibition order of the District Magistrate which followed suit.

MARCH OF UNTOUCHABLES.

The 30th March was a day of wide and eager expectancy. The tiny camp of the Satyagrahis was bestir with new life and fresh enthusiasm. With the ushering of the dawn the conch sent forth its calls and the whole camp to a man got ready. The volunteers assembled before the camp. Mahatmaji's message was read out to them and they marched in rows of two led, by Messrs. Kesava Menon, T. K. Madhavan, A. K. Pillay, Krishnaswami, Kelappa Nair, Velayuda Menon to the wards and the prohibited road. They halted twenty yards in front of the prohibited line where a batch of three, one Pulaya, one Thiyya and one caste Nair was garlanded. When this batch of three proceeded alone towards the prohibited lines the roadsides were thick with spectators who kept quite orderly. As the batch reached the line where the prohibited part of road began, they were stopped by the police phalanx. Some 50 policemen, three inspectors the District Superintendent, S. Kumarapillay were there, besides the District Magistrate. When the Satyagrahis found that they could not proceed at all, they chose to sit down quietly. Both sides conducted themselves most becomingly. Kunhappy, A. Bahulayan and Govinda Panicker, the Satyagrahis acquitted themselves creditably. The Satyagrahis being determined were arrested and taken into custody.

The impression is very favourable and the atmosphere looks distinctly brighter. New volunteers are steadily enlisting and spectators are coming from different parts. Among the important arrivals, is Mr. George Joseph, who addressed a large gathering in the afternoon. Another batch went the second day with similar results. The Satyagrahis, now in custody, will be put on, trial on 31st March. They are not going to defend. There is a strong rumour regarding the imminent arrest of the leaders.

SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

Yesterday morning two Police Inspectors and a batch of Constables came to the camp with search warrants, conducted a search and took away some papers with them. The first batch was sentenced to undergo six months simple on refusal to furnish security.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS AT VYKAM

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 1.

Cochin.—Yesterday at Vykam three volunteers forming the second batch marched along from the Satyagraha camp. They were stopped by the police and arrested. The first batch was put up for trial before the District Magistrate under security sections and were asked to furnish security of Rs. 300 each. On refusing to furnish security they were convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' simple imprisonment. They are to be taken to Kottayam to-day.

Under search warrant issued by the District Magistrate the Congress Satyagraha camp was searched yesterday and the papers connected with the movement were taken away.

KATHIAWAR REORGANISATION SCHEME.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

(Associated Press.)

KATHIAWAR, March 31.

The Kathiawar Reorganization Scheme which was to have taken effect on April 1st has been postponed for a time. Meanwhile the recommendations submitted to the Government of India by Mr. C. C. Watson are being circulated among the heads of various departments and their suggestions are invited. The Government of India do not view with favour any increase of expenditure unless imperatively called for the best interests of the people and the efficiency of the administration.

EDITOR SENTENCED FOR DEFAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 31.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon sentenced Maung Ba Tham, editor printer and publisher of "Knowledge" to nine months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of defaming Sir Charles Morgan Webb, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, in an article published in the paper. The Magistrate in sentencing the accused said that he was unrepentant right up to the last and leniency in such a case would be entirely misplaced. The accused refused to pay the fine.

ORDER AGAINST MR. KOTHARI WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires from Wadhwan:—

I have received the following letter from the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad: "Mr. Manilal V. Kothari is informed that the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to cancel the order issued against him on 31st January 1922 by which he was prohibited from entering the limits of any civil station or thana circles in the Kathiawad Agency.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India arrived in Simla on Tuesday.—A. P.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. A. F. L. Brayne will officiate as Financial Aidvser, Army Department, vice Sir B. N Mitra.—A. P.

USURPATION OF BERAR.

DALHOUSIE'S DIPLOMACY.

BY G. R. ABHYANKER.

"Lord Broadacres and Squire Claypole being intimate friends for diverse good considerations agree among other things that whenever his Lordship shall be shooting in the neighbourhood of Claypole park, the squire shall provide him with a keeper and certain number of beaters; but nothing in the agreement is to authorize Lord Broadacres to interfere with Claypole servants or concerns. Claypole straightway engages at high salaries the whole stipulated staff over and above his other sporting household and keeps them up for many years during which time his Lordship scarcely once comes down to shoot. Eventually the squire's money-concerns go wrong and the pay to what we may call the contingent keeper and beaters falls into arrears. Lord Broadacres takes his friend roundly to task for so doing and after a while sooner than let the men go unpaid pays them out of his own purse. When the payment so made amounts to a good round sum he claims of Claypole repayment of the whole within a year, or an adequate slice of the Claypole-estate in satisfaction."

In what material point does this case differ from the story of our claims upon the Nizam?—asks the distinguished author of the work "Thoughts on the policy of the Crown towards India" in 1859. Many strange developments have taken place in the relations between the British Government and His Exalted Highness since that time; still the analogy holds good even to-day and the humour of it is as fresh as ever. It appears that the present agitation is not carried on with sufficient skill and adroitness. The publication of the letter clearly shows that His Exalted Highness desires to elicit the sympathy of the general public towards his cause. He should have laid the foundations for his case on the solid facts of history. There was abundant material in the parliamentary blue-books and in the contemporary writings of English authors and publicists of those times and an invulnerable case could have been presented on behalf of His Exalted Highness on purely historical basis; but this could have been done successfully by a student of history rather than by a purist or a lawyer, however eminent he may be. On such a background the present memorial would have shone conspicuously to great advantage. It appears that from paragraph 14 of the published letter there is an accompanying memorandum dealing exhaustively with the case. Why this is not made public by the advisers of His Exalted Highness, it is more than we can say. But the withholding of this or the non-presentation of the case without historical back-bone would undoubtedly have a weakening effect on the public mind. Be that as it may, our object is to show that the cessation of Berar was an act of usurpation pure and simple and positively against the cherished wishes of the then Nizam.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S THREATS TO NIZAM.

In a minute written by Lord Dalhousie on 13th March 1853 it is distinctly stated that "the plain intention of the treaty was that whenever war arose the Nizam should reinforce the British army by a body of 15 thousand of his own troops. It never contemplated that the Nizam should be made to raise and pay a large body of troops distinct from his own to be placed at all times in peace and war alike under the sole control of the Government of India." In spite of this the Nizam was made to keep up the contingent in peace and war for upwards of 50 years from 1808. Lord Dalhousie instructed the British Resident to demand the temporary assignment of the territory for the liquidation of the debt incurred for the maintenance of this contingent. But in a minute which he wrote to his Leaden Hall Street masters on the 1st January, 1851, he had said, "*probably we shall find ourselves compelled to retain permanently for the regular payment of the contingent those districts which we may now occupy temporarily for the liquidation of the debt, and the Resident is accordingly instructed in forming his opinion regarding the territories to be made over, to bear in mind the probable necessity of retaining them permanently.*" It is thus evident that Lord Dalhousie had from the beginning the idea of retaining *permanently* the territories which were ostensibly demanded *temporarily* for the liquidation of the debt. Even to this proposal of temporary assignment of territory contained in the letter of 6th June, 1851, the Nizam wrote in reply that he was astounded at the demand and that it was not customary with the Honourable Company to transfer territory in payment to its creditors. Negotiations went on and despatches were sent containing threats and passages of haughty contempt towards the Nizam. It is said by an eminent writer that the late Mr. Bright in his famous speech of June 24, 1858, referred to these despatches with the Nizam at that juncture. Mr. Bright observed in the House of Commons: "Only think of a Governor-General of India writing to an Indian Prince, the ruler over many millions of men in the heart of India, 'remember you are but as the dust under my feet', passages like these are left out of despatches when laid on the table of the House of Commons."

NIZAM'S PROTESTS TO UNAVAILING.

How mortifying and how galling these despatches were to the Nizam may be seen from the reply which he gave to Colonel Low on 30th of April, 1853: "Did I ever make war upon the British Government or intrigue against it or do anything but co-operate with it and be obedient to its wishes that I should be so treated? Two acts on the part of a sovereign prince are always reckoned disgraceful; one is to give away unnecessarily any portion of his hereditary territories and the other is to disband troops who have been brave and faithful in his service." The Nizam promised that the contingent shall be paid in future on the first of every month. He offered the guarantee of others for his word. He entreated the Resident as a personal favour to give up the scheme of a new treaty and to advise his Lordship to trust to His Highness's word that all future payment in which the British Government are in any way concerned would be paid with the utmost regularity. The following passage bears eloquent testimony to the sincere and genuine wishes of the then Nizam about the cessation of territory included in the treaty of 1853. At the same interview with Colonel Low he suddenly burst out, "gentlemen like you who are sometimes in Europe and at other times in India; sometimes employed in Government business, at other times soldiers; sometimes sailors and at other times even engaged in commerce—at least I have heard that some great men of your tribe have been merchants. You cannot understand my feelings in this matter. I am a Sovereign Prince born to live and die in this Kingdom which has belonged to my family for seven generations; you think I could be happy if I were to give up a portion of my kingdom to your Government in perpetuity. It is totally impossible that I could be happy; I should feel that I was disgraced. I have heard that one gentleman of your tribe considered that I ought to be quite contented and happy if I were put on the same footing as Mohamed Ghouse Khan, the late Nabab of Arcot; to have a pension paid to me like an old servant and have nothing to do but to eat and sleep and say my prayers. You too don't comprehend the nature of my feelings as a Sovereign Prince. For instance you talk of my saving at least 8 lakhs of rupees per annum by making this treaty as something that I ought to like. Now, I tell you that if it were quite certain that I could save four times 8 lakhs of rupees I should not be satisfied because I should loose my honour by parting with my territories." Would there be more forcible and unequivocal expression of the views of the then Nizam and his complete unwillingness to part with his territory and his repugnance at the idea of cessation? Lord Dalhousie still persisted in concluding the treaty of 1853. In another interview on the 10th of May 1853 when Colonel Low pressed the Nizam to give his consent about signing the treaty, he said "I could answer in a moment, but what is the use of answering? If you are determined to take districts you can take them without my making a new treaty or giving an answer at all."

LORD DALHOUSIE'S FINAL TRICK.

Ultimately the treaty was concluded on 21st of May 1853. For payment of the expenses of the contingent, the interest upon debts due, etc., districts in Berar were handed over to the exclusive management of the British authorities. The surplus revenue, however, was to go into the Nizam's treasury. It was further added that these terms had been expressly agreed upon *in consequence of the repugnance of ...the Nizam to cede any territory in perpetuity to the British Government.* But Lord Dalhousie—unscrupulous as he was—disregarding the words of the treaty and of the feelings of his ally the Nizam deliberately chose to record, in his final minute, which is the last in order of the territorial acquisitions of Great Britain in India during his sway, that "His Highness the Nizam had assigned in *perpetual Government* to the honourable East Indian Company the province of Berar and other districts of his States." Could there be any greater instance of dishonest and unscrupulous diplomacy and insensate grabbing policy of a British statesman in the annals of British India? We exclaim with Mr. Ludlow whether this sharp bargain founded avowedly on a claim which could not be based upon treaty, which was enforced with such disregard of the very courtesies of alliance and which was galling to a faithful friend, is consistent with the dignity of a mighty Empire?

"THE TIMES AND MR. HORNIMAN"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the whole country is wreathing with discontent and unrest over the attitude of the Government of India on the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman for returning to India, and the speech made by the Home Member in the Local Legislative Council the other day, which is being denounced by politicians of all shades of opinion as a mischievous and unsympathetic one, one is naturally at his wits' ends as to why your morning contemporary is playing the role of a silent spectator.

The "Times of India" had had the greatest satisfaction in attacking the speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji on the Development Scheme, in and out of season; and it will not be out of place if it proposed now to pat the Home Member on his excellent achievement and Hon. Mr. Jadhav, the Minister of Education for his bold and useful service done to Government on this occasion.

It is unfortunate that "The Times" should choose at this juncture to withhold its whole-hearted support to the Government without being jubilant over its glorious success in the Legislativeu Council as your morning contemporary used to be on such occasions.

I wonder if "The Times" has not even a word to say on the much-talked of topic of the day, and that when the question refers to one of its own kith and kin, a countryman born in the land of 'Freedom!'—Yours, etc.,

"AN ADMIRER."

Bombay, March 27.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Shamdasani's letter in your paper of last Monday in connection with the Central Bank of India's affairs, I hope you will spare some space in your paper for the following in due justice to the Central Bank management.

After referring to the Resolution passed by the Indian Merchant's Chamber disapproving the attitude of Managing Agents and Directors of Joint Stock Companies in evading satisfactory relpies, Mr. Shamdasani repeats the words of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna "I am sure no such charge can be laid at our door." and constantly repeating the same he wants to convey to the minds of your readers and the public that the management of the Central Bank assumed the attitude of evading satisfactory replies.

I believe no other person, except Mr. Shamdasani, who was present at the Annual Meeting could have believed such a thing as that to be true. The fact is that Mr. Shamdasani in this letter is once again resorting to his usual tactics of putting before the public only half of what was said at the meeting, twisting it at the same time to his own advantage. The other half he has safely swallowed (I am not sure whether he has digested it or whether it is still sticking in his throat), thereby putting the Bank management entirely in the wrong box. It is regarding this point that I beg to offer the following information to the public.

After reminding the meeting of the above mentioned resolution passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber what the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said was: "I as sure no such charge can be laid at our door. Our Report is exhaustive and we are quite prepared consistently with the interest of your institution to give in reason whatever information it is possible to place before you in answer to your inquiries now and hereafter." In fact when Mr. Shamdasani asked the chairman to reply to his questions (more than three dozens involved in 9 main questions) Mr. Sethna openly said that if anybody wanted any explanation the management was prepared to offer any detail explanation if he took the trouble to go personally to the Bank to satisfy himself. To expect detail explanations at a general meeting on matters sought out from nooks and corners of a whole year's working of a large banking institution, in the form of a list of more than three dozen questions, would have reduced the work before the meeting to an absurdity, and meant a trying time for the meeting. From the fact that now Mr. Shamdasani rushes to the press we see that he has neither cared nor dared to go before the management personally to satisfy himself, and the public has now to judge how twists are given to the matters to blame the chairman. "A drowning man catches at a straw."

I also want to complete what is once again only a "half-statement" made by Mr. Shamdasani with reference to the resolutions passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Shamdasani here also swallows the second resolution passed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to which the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna referred, immediately after completing the statement as above, regarding their being prepared to answer to inquiries. Mr. Sethna said, "At the same time I am also reminded of another resolution by the Committee of the same Chamber which said that they 'express their strong disapproval of the growing tendency on the part of some shareholders to create disturbances at Annual General Meetings of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, and they strongly condemn this attitude on the part of such shareholders at such meetings as being inimical to permanent interests and progress of Joint Stock enterprises in India.'"

I do not see why this part of the Chamber's resolution should not have been inserted in his letter by Mr. Shamdasani side by side with the first, specially since the Hon. Mr. Sethna referred to both of these in succession.

As Mr. Shamdasani has rushed to the press, may I remind him of his threat to the management to reveal five points in support of his statement that the balance sheet contained statements which were materially false? The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna had informed him within a moment that the press is open to the public and he the chairman on behalf of the management was prepared to answer and take all risks. Will Mr. Shamdasani reveal those points? I believe answers to his five points will soon be forthcoming.—Yours, etc.,

J. D.

A Shareholder present at the Meeting.

PATHAN MENACE IN SUBURBS.

DACOITY AT GOREGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

GOREGAON, March 31.

A daring dacoity was committed on Sunday 24th instant at about 10-30 p.m. at Goregaon in the house of a Marwari quarry owner named Gulabchand. The dacoits, all Pathans, about 12 in number rushed upon the poor Marwari, all of a sudden with clasped knives and revolvers. They injured him in several parts and took from him the keys of the cash box and other cupboards. After taking away goods worth about Rs. 500 the dacoits ran away in various directions. Becoming bold by the success of this venture the *Pathans* threw stones at the premises of another Hindu gentleman the next day with a view to terrify the inmates. They then directed their attention to an engineer's bungalow. They caught hold of the engineer's servant, but the man being plucky enough, he raised an alarm whereupon his master fired some shots. Hearing the shots, the dacoits took to their heels. The police from Andheri who were called for, were successful in rounding up three of the gang. The Pathan menace is becoming very serious in these parts, the Government would do well to strengthen the police in the area.

BENGAL GOVT.'S POLICY.

M. L. C.S' CONFERENCE.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

His Excellency Lord Lytton sent invitations to those members of the Bengal Legislative Council whose policy is not to obstruct the Budget but who are prepared to consider the Budget on its own merits to attend a conference held a the Government House to-day. About 56 members, Indian and European, attended. Addressing the Assembly His Excellency, it is understood, unfolded the Government policy as regards constitutional issues now before the Council. His Excellency gave the members present advice as regards the methods of organisation of the Party and the necessity of recognising Party principle as the bond of union of all members who were opposed to the Nationalist Party.

MINISTERSHIP GO ABEGGING.

OFFER TO BENGAL EX-MINISTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal had asked Mr. P. C. Mitter, the former minister for education to accept the ministership made vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. N. Mullick. It is stated Mr. Mitter has expressed his inability to accept the offer.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 28.

To a casual observer it appears that there is a lull in the public life and activity after the Peoples Conference. The resolutions, passed at the Conference, for approaching the Council with many a request and petition and demand, are perhaps lying with the secretaries who have quietly forgotten them. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad meets here on the 18th April, but its business may not appeal to the people at large, and so its work goes on in its quiet but steady fashion.

MR. ARUNDALE'S VISIT.

Mr. Arundale delivered three public lectures which attracted a large number of English knowing audience. In addition to these public lectures Mr. Arundale held two conversational meetings, one for the students and the other for the teachers, during the course of which he made many valuable suggestions for the advancement and improvement of education in the State. One important public function during his stay here was the Holika Sammelan held by the Sanatana Dharma School. This institution has been celebrating the Holi Holidays since the last year in a fashion which provides the students with all the pleasures of the occasion without its undesirable features. The Holi evening was devoted to athletic sports and prizes were given to the winners at the hand of Mr. Arundale. The following morning was devoted to the Boy Scouts games and Mr. T. K. Trivedi, senior member of the Council, gave away the School prizes.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On 1st January 1924, the G.I.P. Railway authorities presented us with a new time-table, as a token of the New Year greetings. Greetings, indeed! It contained such irregular and mistiming items that the public shrieked in despair. These shrieks, the suburban railway associations broad-casted to the highest authorities, both here in Bombay, and in London. Promptly, the Railway officials, to their credit, arranged a joint meeting of the suburban associations, presided over by the Assistant Transport Superintendent. Various suggestions from all parties were elaborately discussed for full two hours. At the end, the Superintendent, while deeply sympathysing with our discomforts, promised that, shortly the defective timings would surely undergo a thorough revision, so as to meet our requirements. Thus, our representatives proudly returned home, in a mood as cool and as sweet as the ices and sweets with which they were treated during the meeting!

Meanwhile, the public bided their time in patience. On the 1st March the promised, throughly-revised Time-table was announced. Lo! and behold! The new time-piece, with the exception of two immaterial changes, was an *out-and-out reprint* of the former Time-table that was so heartily condemned by the Assistant Transport Superintendent himself.

Such is the history of the present discomforting time-table, full of gems of irregularties. Imagination fails to realize why that ceremonial farce of a meeting was held at all! Could discountesy farther go?

"Knows that [illegible] not'" So remarks an Arab philos[illegible] sumptuous ignor[illegible] chief consists in[illegible] bosses *know not*[illegible] present urgent [illegible] crowing suburba[illegible] tual remedy to [illegible] evil, is to arran[illegible] the representativ[illegible] railway passenger[illegible] ral discussion, *far*[illegible] which the Railw[illegible] troducing their [illegible]

Owing to rece[illegible] authorities have [illegible] Rs. 6,000/-, dec[illegible] time-table on th[illegible]

Ah! I ferve[illegible] fool the expect[illegible]

COCANDA ART EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY ARTIST GETS PRIZE

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 25.

The Second Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts organised by the Andhra Society of Indian Art was opened at Cocanada by Doctor J. H. Cousins on the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. Among those present at the opening ceremony were H. H. the Maharajah of Pittapur, Dewan Bahadur D. Seshgirirao Pantulu ex. M.L.C., Mr. B. Sambamurti, Mr. V.R. Krishnarao, Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhya, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhya, Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Mr. B.C. Law and a few other ladies and gentlemen.

DR. COUSINS' SPEECH

Dr. Cousins said that 'Art' is a subject of converging interest. All classes and parties of persons are one in their valuation of Art and in their desire to develop it. He said that their exhibition is a sign of the National Renaissance and declared the exhibition open.

THE EXHIBITS.

The painting section of the Exhibition has about 250 exhibits sent in by artists from all parts of the country. This number falls short of the number received for the last exhibition. But the quality of this year's exhibits is much higher. The work of some juvenile artists which filled a large part of the hall last year is now absent. One unhappy feature of this year's exhibition, however, is that the groupp of artists working under the guidance and inspiration of Sjt. P.K. Chatterjea have boycotted this year's show. Mr. Chatterjea himself sent about a dozen of his productions last year and his work rivetted the attention of many of the visitors. The famous artists of Bengal, too, have for reason which I could not find out, not sent their productions. The majority of the exhibits are from Andhra. Mr. D. Ramarao of Rajahmundry has contributed as many as forty paintings and other artists of Rajahmudry have in all sent a hundred more. Mr. Allah Buksh of Allahabad, Mr. B.C. Law and a few other artists of note of northern India have sent a few.

Mr. D. Ramarao is the recipient of three prizes. His 'Floral ceremony' gets the first prize. Another work of his, the 'Sacred Bull' in,which are painted Shiva's sacred bull and and a lady performing worship is very highly praised by Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhya and Dr. Stella Kramrisch.

Mr. L. N. Tarker of Bombay has won a prize for his 'Rama's Temple' at Nasik and Mrs. L. Sultan Ahmed Bibi has won another prize for her 'Secret Abode'—(*Landscape*)

The first prize for the best picture in the Bengal School is awarded to 'Rain' by Sjt. Nandalal Bose and the prize for the best figure by an 'Andhra lady' and 'Radha' drawn by Mrs. D. Satyavani.

The crafts section is very poorly furnished. The works in clay, chalk, wood, ivory, lacquer and pith that were sent in are very poor. These are not the best specimens of the work that the Andhras are capable of performing.

REORGANISATION OF RAILWAY BOARD.

The following Communique has been issued through the Associated Press from Delhi dated March 24th:—

A scheme for reorganisation of the Railway Board has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and will be brought into effect from the 1st April 1924.

The reorganised constitution has been framed on the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner which were based on the main principles underlying the report of the Railway Committee of 1921 presided over by Sir William Acworth. Briefly these principles are that the Railway Department (Railway Board) should be given such independence in carrying out its work as is compatible with its position as a department of the Government of India and such freedom in shaping and carrying out railway policy as will enable it to treat the railways of India as a property to be developed on commercial lines.

2. The Railway Board as now constituted consists of the Chief Commissioner as President, the Financial Commissioner and two Members.

The appointment of Chief Commissioner was sanctioned in November 1922 and in accordance with the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, he is solely responsible, under the Government of India, for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising the Government of India on matters of Railway policy. The appointment of Financial Commissioner, which was recommended both by the Acworth Committee and the Indian Retrenchment Committee, was made in April 1923. The two appointments of Members of the Railway Board have been retained.

3. The Acworth Committee proposed that the Indian Railway system should be subdivided into 3 Territorial Divisions and that a Commissioner should be allocated to each Division. Most careful consideration was given to this recommendation of the Committee, but it was found that it would involve overlapping of subjects and duplication of duties, and would also, by interposing another officer between the Railway Department and the Agents, give rise to delays in work and lack of promptness in giving decisions. It has, therefore, been decided to allot the duties of the two Members on the basis of subjects rather than on a territorial basis. This has an incidental advantage in enabling the work to be done by two Members instead of three, as recommended by the Acworth Committee. This system has been introduced tentatively.

For the present the subjects dealt with by the Board are divided between the Financial Commissioner and the two Members on the broad lines of Financial, Technical and General, but as in the past orders issued and decisions given will be those of the Railway Board.

By this means the Board will keep in touch with local Governments, Railway Administrations and public bodies to an extent which will largely meet the principal object of the Acworth Committee in recommending the appointment of Territorial Commissioners.

5. The reorganization provides for the dis[illegible]sal of all but work of higher importance by [illegible]sible Directors at the head of each of [illegible] branches of work, namely, Civil En[illegible] Mechanical Engineering, Traffic and [illegible]nt. The first two of these posts [illegible] by the Chief Engineer and Chief [illegible]gineer, who have hitherto been [illegible] in consultative work. As [illegible]ll be entrusted with the di[illegible] such matters dealt with in [illegible] do not raise large questions

[illegible]s will be assisted by 6 De[illegible] the following subjects, Tra[illegible]cks, Projects, Establishment, [illegible]roducing their [illegible]res and an Assistant Direc[illegible]nical section and drawing [illegible]cers take the place of the [illegible]d Assistant Secretaries.

[illegible]tion in respect of the [illegible]k under the Financial [illegible]nder consideration.

[illegible]s intended for the [illegible]ntinue to be address[illegible]ay Board.

VETERINARY GRADUATES' CONFERENCE.

HON. MR. HIDAYATULLA PRESIDES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 29.

The Fourth Conference of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association was held here yesterday morning under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister in charge of Local Self-Government. Mr. Hidayatulla specially came down to Surat to preside over the Conference and he was welcomed at the Station by prominent citizens of Surat. About 55 delegates attended the Conference including two representatives from Madras.

Mr. D. B. Thakerram on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Conference requested Mr. Hidayatulla to preside over the Conference and in doing so said that there was no need to introduce the Hon. Minister to the Citizens of Surat, as just a few days ago in the Bombay Legislative Council he had done a great favour to them by restoring the suspended municipality back to them. Mr. C. M. Gandhi supported the motion and Mr. Hidayatulla was elected to the Chair amidst cheers.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then read his address of welcome in which he pointed out how the Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency was being starved with the result that there was little progress in the Department. The present State of Veterinary education in the Presidency required a thorough overhauling. The important improvements necessary were the admission of students with higher educational qualifications revision of text books and vacation terms introduction of written instead of oral examinations, appointment of outside examiners, affiliation of the Bombay Veterinary College to the Bombay University and finally the introduction of Post Graduate studies. He also compared the prospects and status of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons with those of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and asked them to revise their grades.

Mr. Garudacharya then read the report of the Association for 1923-24, after which the President, Mr. Hidayatullah read his address.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After wishing success to the Conference, he said that it was their privilege to belong to such a noble and useful profession. India is predominantly an agricultural country and an efficient veterinary department is a primary necessity to look after the health of the cattle. He said that the Government were aware of the need for its development and they were doing all that they could in the matter, though the progress was not as great as they desired. This was due not to want of sympathy on the part of the Government, but the deficiency of funds. Financial stringency was instrumental in cutting down expenditure in all departments.

As regards the various proposals made by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Minister said that the revision of the College curriculum required an initial grant of a lac of rupees and also recurring expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 and so the scheme had to be deferred till the financial condition of the Government was improved. The question of raising the standards of admission in the Bombay Veterinary College was desirable but rather impracticable, as even at present inspite of the low standard and grant of scholarships the attendance was very low and so in the event of the Standard being further raised the attendance would still dwindle away. The reason for this is rather the poor prospects held out to the Veterinary graduates, and so the prospects should be made more alluring before raising the standard. But this again became a question of funds. The affiliation of the College to the University depended upon the improvement in the standard of education imparted there.

With regard to other proposals Government are willing to consider them carefully. As to the prospects of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons the Government have done all they could do in the present circumstances.

OPPOSED TO PUBLIC OPINION.

The question of transfer of the Veterinary Dispensaries from the Local Boards to Government control becomes a question of principle and is opposed to the trend of public opinion in favour of increasing autonomy in the local boards, as well as to the policy of the Government. But the capacity of the local boards could be improved by the exercise of the powers of taxation conferred on them and due provision might be made for further progress.

In conclusion the Minister stated that the expenses for the Veterinary department during the three years after the inauguration of the Reforms had made a great advance over the expenditure during the three years before the Reforms.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference then being appointed Mr. Maniar proposed a vote of thanks to the President which was unanimously passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Hidayatulla in replying, referred to the Surat Municipality and warned the members of the future Corporation to act in a judicious manner.

GURUKUL ACADEMY.

FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARY.

Many well-wishers of the Gurukul Academy will be interested to know that the fourteenth anniversary of this national institution will come off in the coming Easter Holidays, commencing on the 18th April and closing on the 20th April.

It may not be out of place to give, on this occasion, a very brief account of the working of the institution. The academy consists of two distinct departments. The student gets a training for ten years, in the school department and then enters the College department. This year the College will have its fourth year class. Special attention is paid to Oriental learning. The topmost students of the College have finished the study of Vaisheshikha, Sankhya and Yoga Darshans and are now learning Vedants and Meemansa. They have almost finished the first eight Upanishads with commentaries.

In the School department, Sanskrit, English, Gujarati, Hindi, History, Geography, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Theology, and Drawing are taught. Physical training is a speciality of the institution.

Swami Sarvadanandji has kindly consented to be present on the occasion of the Anniversary. The programme includes speeches and dialogues in Sanskrit, English and Gujarati and a display of physical feats and 'Yogosans' by the Brahmacharias.

The institution, at present, is situated within five minutes' walk from the Railway Station of Andheri. A general meeting of the Arya Vidya Sabha is to be held on the 30th instant to fix up a permanent place for the institution.

All those that are interested in National Education are requested to respond to our humble invitation.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BRITISH TRADE.

BY KRISTODAS.

The trade of the United Kingdom has got several interesting features for us out here if we analyse it with a view to comparison. Sir William Clare Lees, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presented a very careful study of the British Trade in his presidential address at the 103 annual meeting of the Chamber. He took up the figures for the years 1913 and 1922 as being the most interesting years from the point of view of trade. 1913 was the year just preceding the war and the year 1922 was the year just at the beginning of the era which may be well called the era of reconstruction and rejuvenation. Attached to the address are some carefully prepared charts showing as only such charts can show at a glance the movements in trade and production which have taken place in the British Isles during the most critical decade in the recent history of the world. It is now a truism to say that the history of the British Empire is the history of its trade, specially its export trade for this small island would have otherwise been incapable of impressing its individuality upon the rest of the world as it has done during the last two or three centuries. The cotton piecegoods experts of 1922 were 58.5 per cent in volume of the trade of 1913, while in price they were 241.7 per cent of the same trade, thus showing the tremendous difference between the price levels of these two historic years. The interesting question remains as to whether the reduction in the volume of the trade is due to higher prices or whether this reduction is due to some other causes and the prices have risen in consonance with the general increase in the price level. Such an increase cannot but have its effect on the volume of the trade but at the same time it must be said that the increase in price cannot be the sole factor in diminishing the volume of trade of a country. During this period of 1913 and 1922 there were two important factors so far as the Indo-British trade was concerned, these two factors being the war and the movement of the boycott of British goods. The yardage of piecegoods coming from the United Kingdom to this country was 3,104,311,465 in 1913-14 while it was but 955,099,495 in 1921-22. This is more than 30 per cent reduction in the volume of the British piecegoods imported by us. The value of British piecegoods imported in this country in the year 1913-14 was £ 36,544,336 i.e. Rs. 54,81,60,000 roughly, while the value of imported British piecegoods in 1921-22 was Rs. 37,34,52,194, the reduction thus being about 32 per cent. The reduction in the volume of the trade was thus 70 per cent and the reduction in the value was 32 per cent, which shows that prices increased during this period. This reduction in volume is a substantial decrease and is a sufficient reply to those who would have it that the Swadeshi movement has got no effect on the movements of our trade. The exports of coal increased by about 8 per cent in volume but by more than 82 per cent in value. The prosperity of Great Britain depends to a large extent upon its Iron and Steel Industry as it does upon the cotton industry. The exports decreased by about 14 per cent in volume but increased by 58 per cent in price. With regard to machinery also there was a reduction in volume but an increase in value. Great Britain is quite on a different pole altogether from this country with regard to the trend of her trade, both outward and inward. British exports consist of prepared materials and imports consist of raw materials and foodstuffs, while Indian exports consist of raw materials and imports consist of prepared materials. Great Britain has to depend on the outside world for the barest necessities of life in the shape of foodstuffs. It was this weakness which gave an impetus to Germany in the prosecution of her submarine campaign. To such an industrial nation like the British any increase in the imports of wheat, meat etc., is always significant of increased resources and vitality of her people, just as any increase on the part of the Indian people in their imports of piecegoods, leather goods, articles of food and drink is connotative of a growing subservience on foreign people and a decrease in vitality. The import of grain and flour in 1922 was 84 per cent in volume of the trade in 1913, but was more by 35 per cent in value than the pre-war trade. The import in meat was more both in volume and value, and the same was the case with butter, cheese and eggs. The import of sugar was somewhat less in quantity but more in value. In short the imports of these foodstuffs denote the prosperity of Great Britain which enables her people to spend more and more on the necessaries of life. The depression in the cotton industry naturally affected the import of cotton which was less by 41 per cent than the pre-war year. The position of the wool trade was not much affected.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

The yield of rice in tons was on an average 32,031,000 in the years 1915-16 to 1919-20. This increased to 33,038,000 tons in 1921-22. The yield of wheat in tons remained almost the same, it being 9,663,000 in the former period and 9,817,000 in the latter. The agricultural statistics throw no light unfortunately on the yield of other foodstuffs such as Bajra, Jawar, dal etc. The defective statistical organization of the country stands in the way of our getting any information regarding the production of ghee which is what is butter to European countries. The exports from India of foodstuffs have always formed a debatable question and suggestions have several times been made with regard to placing impediments in the way of such free exports. These suggestions gained official recognition during the war period and there was for a long time an embargo on the exports of rice and wheat from the country provided they were not meant for Indians in the Colonies. I myself am personally of opinion that such exports should not have impediments placed in their way excepting during times of storm and stress, say war or famine etc., as otherwise the agricultural population may be penalised for the benefit of the middle classes who are vocal. At the same time I would not dread the prospect of these exports being stopped in case what I call Khaddar economics were to have full play in the country and the country reverts to its pristine simplicity and adopts the economics which is the most suited to the genius of the land. This is by the way however. There was an export of 48,397,253 cwts. of rice during the year 1913-14 i.e. 24,18,862 tons. As against this there was an export of 1,366,456 tons in 1921-22. There was an export of 24,044,165 cwts., of wheat in 1913-14, while there was an export of 80,809 tons in 1921-22. With regard to both of these staple foodstuffs the export has thus greatly decreased. If this decrease has taken place because of the increased earning power of the people it is a good sign but there can be another reason for this phenomenon and it is that the total crops may have been less on account of bad seasons. The decrease in the rice export may have been also due to disturbed conditions in Europe generally and Germany in particular for rice was largely taken by the latter during the pre-war period for the purpose of starch manufacture. Anyway the decrease in the exports of rice and wheat can not be taken by us to show any increase in the vitality of the people. On an examination of these figures we cannot, like the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, grow optimistic regarding the physical condition of the masses. We cannot at least view the so-called favourable balance of trade as in any way a sign of good fortune for us, as some English Economists would have it. On the contrary there are good grounds for holding the belief as some have actually held that this surplus of exports over imports represents Home charges, etc., which is merely a drain out of the country. One thing which is made clear from all this however is that just as even the biggest storms of the sea do not affect waters below a few fathoms depth these storms in the commercial and financial world do not affect the huge mass of the population for the better. It is commonly said that if the exchange goes down it is good for the exports. The exchange is or rather was kept carefully at 1s. 4d. for a large number of years. This carefully guarded animal suddenly grew wild and got free from its cell and there was a jump to heights unknown recently and there was a loss to the exports. This loss was duly and naturally felt by the agriculturists. When the exchange came down however and was sometimes below the mystical 1s. 4d. it is very much to be doubted if any gain from this accrued to the agriculturists. The principle is in short based on the general method and manner in which the governance of the whole world is carried on. "Tails I win, heads you lose."

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

It is a convenient weapon in the armoury of members of the Government that in the absence of any convincing facts and figures opponents must be belaboured with abuse or made to appear ridiculous. The attack of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the Finance Department with regard to the purchase of silver could not naturally be relished by the Hon'ble Member in charge and hence he launched the attack against Mr. Mehta that his criticism was "an outrageous and unsupportable accusation." It was considered impertinent perhaps by the Hon'ble Finance Member that a mere lawyer and a Swarajists to boot should venture to enter the field of finance and invade the sanctum of the Secretary of State. Unfortunately there is a skeleton in the cupboard and Mr. Mehta has shown it to the world in the shape of opinions and criticisms which have not been challenged. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed have all definitely expressed themselves in the past against the system of purchasing silver in the London market. India is reminded on more occasions than one that where the interests of the Empire or Great Britain clash with hers, the former interests preponderate and that being but a dependency she can have no disturbing questions of self-respect as other Colonies. Despite numerous protests the policy of purchasing stores through the High Commissioner stationed in London goes on as merrily as ever though it is against the self-respect of India that this should be so. Similarly with regard to the purchase of silver. Both financially and otherwise purchase of silver for this country should have been done by inviting tenders here but that did not suit the financial interests of the City and hence the proposal has never been seriously entertained. On the contrary if a critic comes forward he is charged with making an outrageous accusation!

TARIFF BOARD.

A special session of the Assembly [illegible] vened to meet on the 26th May at S[illegible] consider the Report of the Tariff [illegible] regarding protection to Iron an[illegible] has taken nine months for t[illegible] prepare and submit a report [illegible] question to the Government. [illegible] simple rule of three to calcul[illegible] years it will take for all the [illegible] tries requiring protection to [illegible] It is not so much the fault [illegible] as of the Government that a[illegible] slow and tardy has been found[illegible] The insistence by the publi[illegible] diate inquiry onto the T[illegible] of iron and steel last yea[illegible] tical unanimity of Indian public opinion That demand did not, however, convey at all that the inquiry should proceed in a peripatetic way and take more than nine months for its completion. It is tantamount to holding big medical consultations for months while the life of the patient is slowly oozing out from his mortal frame. Several other industries like coal and cement are waiting to be examined by the Tariff Board and the force of public opinion must make the Government expedite the work of the Tariff Board by adopting quite a new procedure, otherwise several leading industries may perish and the Board may be afforded the doubtful privilege of carrying on an inquest and not a medical examination.

Why are British manufacturers pharisaical? Why do they not give out the plain unvarnished though unpleasant truth that their products should be purchased for the Government of India by the High Commissioner even though it may cost this country not 5 or 10 p.c. more but anything? It is an attitude with which even though one may not sympathise but which one may appreciate. But instead of this plain straightforward attitude one finds efforts and frantic efforts made to show that British products are not only better but also cheaper than Continental ones. Here is an instance showing quite the reverse. Replying to a question in the Union House of Assembly a Cape Town Router message reports, Mr. Jagger, Minister for Railways stated that the Railway administration had placed the following orders for rails with Continental firms.—Krupp and Bochumer, 80 lb. rails at £6 18s. 6d. per ton, total £87,048; two Belgian firms, 45 lb. rails at £6.12s. per ton total £18,202; French firms 60 lbs. rails at £6. 7s. 6d. per ton total £42,075. The lowest British tenders for the same requirements were at the rate of £8. 12s. 3d. £9 5s. and £8 15s. per ton respectively. The complete order would have cost £191,520 if placed in Great Britain, compared with £147,325 as placed on the Continent. British tenders were roughly 30 p. c. higher than the foreign.

And yet there are growls heard in the House of Commons and outside when the Indian High Commissioner puts even a small percentage of orders outside the British Isles! And yet we are told there is no narrow parochialism or commercialism about British people!

MILL STORES MARKET.

April 1.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-7.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8-4.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-5-6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-5.
Ropes Rs. 2-4.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0-3-3.
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 3-14.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 25.
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 25.
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 10.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 70.
Dobby Harness Rs. 24-8.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 4-4.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 1.

The quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-9-6.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13-4.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-4.
Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 22-5.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-8.
Dextrine Rs. 21.
Acetic acid Rs. 0-8-6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-11-6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 39.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1-6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 25.
Farina Rs. 17-12.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 25.
Alum of chrome Rs. 21.
Bichromate soda Rs. 37.
Oxalic acid Rs. 33.

COLOUR MARKET.

April 1.

The quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-Lunger Rs. 101 per cwt.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-6 per lb.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-12 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-12 per lb.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-6 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 4-12 per lb.
Hementine Xls Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5 per lb.

REVISION OF PAY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A Bombay Government Press Note says:—In Press Note No. 560, dated the 3rd December, 1923, it was announced that Government had decided that subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, the scheme for the revision of the pay of primary school teachers appended to it should be brought into effect from 1st March 1923. The Legislative Council having allowed the budget provision on this account to stand in next year's estimates, Government have sanctioned the scheme in question subject to the remarks made in paragraph 2 below.

2. It has since been represented to Government that the proposal to grant head teachers' allowances based on average attendance is not altogether satisfactory and the proposal is therefore being further considered by Government. This feature of the scheme will not therefore be brought into effect pending the final decision of Government in the matter.

[illegible] OBIA.

[illegible] SARI.

[illegible] .)

[illegible] AT, Mar. 31.

[illegible] easure of suc-[illegible] eatment of hy-[illegible] kwar of Nava-[illegible] spital at Nav-[illegible] ng number of [illegible] patients who [illegible] rts of Gujrat [illegible] amount is to [illegible] ry in May at [illegible] His Highness

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.

Manela, Maples, Karachi.
City of Karachi, Thompson, Liverpool.
Bankura, Banneher, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

April 1.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

S S Manela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Manela, 5041 tons, Captain S H Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain A Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain V O Banneher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 ons, Captain K Gabrielson, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Stumfels, 3837, Antwerp, N F, L Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 9-4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban 2/4, M M & Co.
8 Jalapa 4386 N. Y. 3/4 Vol. Bros.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith N. F. Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Pilsna 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 2/4, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 4/4 M M & Co.
9 Liebeniels 3852 Karachi 3/4, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, NF, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, E S N Coy.
B Garmula 3234 K'chi N. F. M M & Co.
C & R Muroran Maru 3757 Japan 3/4 N Y Kaisha.
F Nagpore, 3226, N F, 18-4, M M and Co.
K Sultania 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
M Shustar, 1718, N F, N F, H S Shustary and Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 1.

S S Dewanha for London—56 bales hemp D B Khan; 14 packages tanning extract Allen Bros; 10 cases cardmoms G Suchidina; 352 cwt turmaric G Suchidina; 37 cwt mother of pearl E Virji & Co; 28 cases bristles Hollingshurst & Co; 15 bales hemp G Mawji; 51 cwt turmaric G Mawji; 5 cases cardmoms R S Tata & Co; 7 cwt couch E Virji & Co.

S S Dewanha for Ghent—35 bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 237 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dewanha for Antwerp—30 bales hemp R Ramjiwan; 105 cwt gum arabic E Virji & Co; 71 cwt gum tragacatha E Virji & Co; 415 bales cottonfly B Meyer & Co; 10 bales hemp B Meyer & Co.

S S Manela for London—5500 jarscrude methylalcook Tata Iron & Steel Co.

S S Manela for Hamburg—440 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co; 55 bales cotton H Nensey & Co; 440 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 55 bales cotton K Deochand & Co; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cake Avant & Co.

S S Sierra Moressa for Barcelona—5000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 180 bales cotton Lagley & Co; 110 bales cotton Arjan Khimji; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton H D Tata & Co; 460 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co; 2000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sierra Moressa for Ghent—2415 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sierra Moressa for Sevella—35 cases dried guts S M H Kadarbux.

S S Sierra Moressa for Antwerp—573 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Jalapa for New York—2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 117 cases condiment Owan & Okali; 262 cwt myrabollams V Bhaskar; 25 bales goat skin E N Stein & Co; 165 cwt gum kadaya Amin & Sons.

S S Cochrone for Dunkirk—220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Chefmacenicien Mailpol lor Haiphong—500 bales cotton Lagley & Co; 500 bales cotton K Deochand & Co; 4156 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Calefornia for Marseilles—4 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Lima Maru for Yokohama—25 cases condiment S P M Kooverji.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 800 bales cotton C Bomanji & Co.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—700 bales cotton Birla Bros.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Arjun Maru for Kobe—50 bales cotton G V Lanke; 1150 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Muraran Maru for Shanghai—520 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

April 1.

S S Akamadi from Busrah Agents Eastern S N Co Ltd.—1 bundle specie; 9 cases wet dates.

From Mohmerah—34 bundles wool; 129 bundles cotton; 105 bundles leaves; 255 bags gum.

From Bushire—1639 bales cotton; 1 bundle specie; 90 bundles skin; 155 bags a kernel; 161 bags almond; 41 bags gum.

From B Abbas—556 bales cotton; 25 jottas cotton; 23 jottas rose buds; 140 jottas assafœtida; 172 cases assafœtida; 11 bns assafœtida; 12 bags a kernel; 19 bags dry dates; 246 bags almond; 281 bags raisins; 139 bags gum; 20 bags pistacho.

S S Argun Maru from Nagaya Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha—401 cases porcelain; 141 bales cotton yarn; 12 bales grey drill.

From Tokyo—50 cases confectionary; 12 cases rubber pigeons.

From Osaka—27 cases white mercierized yarn; 18 cases frame carriers; 103 cases match boxes; 12 cases enamelled ware; 15 cases spun silk yarn; 40 cask sogs; 10 bags rice; 100 bales cotton yarn; 30 bales cotton yarn grey; 50 bales cotton drill.

From Kobe—18 cases cotton hosiery; 50 cases refined camphor; 25 cases refined camphor tablets; 42 cases celloloid ware; 13 cases cotton shirting; 15 cases porcelainware; 27 bales match sticks.

From Hongkong—100 matlegs sugarcandy.

From Cuton—500 bales cassia.

From Singapore—377 bundles rattan; 668 bags sagoflour; 394 bags betelnut; 20 bags nut megs.

From Batavia—5 cases quinine.

From Colombo—450 bags arcanut; 14 packages matren fiber.

S S Muraran Maru from Yokohama Agents N Y Kaisha—20 cases biscuits.

From Nagaya—393 cases porcelain; 13 bales sheeting; 72 bales grey sheeting; 163 bales grey drill; 55 bales cotton.

From Osaka—300 bales grey cotton sheeting; 40 cases grey cotton sheeting; 70 cases grey cotton drill; 15 bales grey cotton drill; 25 bales grey cotton yarn; 17 cases white cotton shirting; 15 cases white mercerized yarn; 11 cases mercerized bleached yarn; 13 cases cotton under shirts; 50 cases red shirting; 45 cases striped drill; 10 cases cotton yarn; 200 cases brass circles; 13 cases lead whistles.

From Kobe—17 cases cotton under shirts; 50 cases celloloid ware; 16 cases cotton hosiery; 30 cases porcelain; 50 cases porcelainware; 93 cases cotton shirting; 20 cass celloloid goods; 61 cases rubber toys; 50 cases match boxes; 132 cases silk goods; 22 cases woodenware; 10 cases cotton crape; 10 cases spun silk yarn; 109 cases small match boxes; 28 cases cotton hosiery shirts; 25 bales star aniseed; 500 bales grey cotton sheeting; 10 casks paraffin wax; 25 cases striped cotton shirts; 25 bales Japan refined camphor; 12 bales paper.

From Tokiyo—15 cases confectionary; 19 cases toys.

From Shanghai—100 h/c black tea; 100 h/c green tea; 49 bundles green tea; 462 cases green tea; 71 bales green tea; 125 bales native cotton sheeting; 125 bales cotton sheeting; 19 cases spin silk yarn; 30 cases waste yarn; 10 cases carmul.

From Moji—20 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong—955 rolls earthenware; 417 bags refined sugar.

From Tocchan—113 h/c tea.

From Singapore—530 pieces plank; 400 bags sagoflour; 615 bags betelnut; 788 bundles rattans.

From Colombo—50 bags plum bags; 225 bags arcanut.

GUJRAT THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUDA, March 26.

On March 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, the session of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Theosophical Federation was held at Chuda with Mr. George Arundale, M.A., LL.B., in the chair.

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Arundale elucidated the fundamental principles of Theosophy and traced their influence on life and its problem. Divine wisdom which is the fountain-source of all truth and the motive power behind evolution, is a function of many variables, although the Theosophical Society lays particular stress on the spirit of brotherhood and enjoins on its members the duty of illustrating the dominating influence of good will and mutual respect on everyday affairs.

"INNER LIFE."

Proceeding, he enlarged on the Inner Life in all its ramifications, pointing out how those tired of constant self-seeking and profoundly convinced of the claimant need for sounding the note of self-sacrifice in the world at the present moment approached the Inner Life with fiery earnestness. Following the precept of Lord Buddha they emphasised the importance of knowing (i) the existence, (ii) the cause, (iii) the alleviation, and (iv) the remedy of suffering, and insisted on wise sympathy —a sympathy which was practical, based on a true knowledge of God's plan. Many persons might be oozing sympathy at every pore, might be very compassionate to be sure, but the question was whether they really knew what they were about and were not merely carried away by the spasmodic outburst of emotional sympathy.

'BE IN THE WORLD, BUT NOT OF IT.'

Turning to the actual pathway of the Inner Life, Mr. Arundale explained with a wealth of detail the stages described in the Christian Scripture as (a) Birth (b) Baptism, (c) Transfiguration, (d) Crucifixion, and (e) Resurrection. The pathway must be trodden with the help of an Elder Brother, although, as the lecturer deeply deplored, it was being trodden at present by a few in all faiths. After indicating the ways in which the stages were approached and analysing the nature of expanded consciousness the lecturer exhorted his audience to aim at being in the world but not of it, not shutting his eyes to the dangers and obstacles involved in having a contact with the world's outlook, and yet belonging to another world, with its different attitudes and conventions.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Governor-General and his Council of that day resign their offices because they could not protect their subjects from the insults of another class of His Majesty's subjects. When that step is taken—very far from the bullet which Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan recommended the other day—I think something would be done which might touch the conscience of the British People. I still have faith in them; they have a way of throwing up their hands when the last extremity is reached and saying "We did not know; we never realised there was so much feeling in India; why did not somebody say do? Why did not your Indian Member resign? Why did not people do this or do that?" They have a way of remaining deaf and blind until something in the nature of a political explosion takes place and a crisis is reached.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

MR. SHASTRI'S SPEECH.

Speaking on the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the Council of State on the 19th March 1924 regarding Indians in South Africa, the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said as follows:—

The speaker Col. Sir Umer Hayat Khan who has just sat down occasionally startles us by a stroke of genius; he has done so to-day. He said the people of India and the Government of India have in the matter of disabilities of Indians overseas, been doing and have done all that could be done. The Honourable Member in charge of the subject, in a speech characterised by much thought and statesmanlike caution, has informed us that Government is aware to the full of the developments in South Africa and that everything that could be done is being done. I came upon a statement which I must challenge without any compunction. He told us that in this matter the Government of India has the full support of His Majesty's Government. Now, Sir, I am not here to accuse people unreasonably or without a sense of responsibility. I do make no statement that I cannot substantiate. How the British Cabinet is handicapped in this matter, everyone knows. They cannot honestly stand up now for the maintenance of any pledges that the South African Government may have made in this behalf. Having themselves been a party to the violation of the spirit of the Resolution of 1921 in regard to Kenya, their appeal to the good sense of the South African oligarchy is bound to fall miserably flat. How, time and again, where Indians are concerned, the British Cabinet falls below its accepted and avowed standard. From them, therefore, I expect no sort of assistance in this matter. Sir, my friend the Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma, echoing with new-born zest of enthusiasm the words of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asked us to believe that the heart of South Africa is still sound.

I was much struck, however, the way in which Sir Narasimha Sarma still believes in the possibility of getting round General Smuts. He does not know General Smuts. He has not met him. I have met him. If Sir Narasimha Sarma and the Members of the British Cabinet also believe that they can persuade General Smuts to forget the necessities of the situation and act in pursuance of those mighty truths of humanity and brotherhood of the world of which occasionally he does speak with the eloquence which takes the similitude of conviction, then all I can say is that they entertain a delusion. General Smuts has given the world and India in particular many a promise in the past. Declarations that, if India and Indians took a certain course, namely, restricting their emigration to South Africa, all would be well with those who were domiciled in his Dominion, have been been frequent, although emigration from India to South Africa has in point of fact ceased for a good long time now. In 1918 General Smuts said that nothing would be done the damage the interests of Indians resident in South Africa. This is a false promise winds of heaven. I will not say much has been broken, torn and scattered to the winds of heaven. I will not say much further. We have to carry on the struggle, it is true. But so long as the Government of India continue to believe that they can bring about amelioration of the conditions of Indians in South Africa, merely by remonstrance, by diplomatic representations and by dignified protests which are made in public and withdrawn subsequently they will find that they are letting themselves in for the most bitter disappointment. The country had lost all hope of improving our conditions in South Africa. The bitterness is there. Our efforts must all be concentrated on the evil not spreading beyond South Africa, Kenya, and while it is not too late, Uganda and Tanganyika, must be protected from the infection of this Boer menace of hatred of coloured people. The Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma must be aware as well as I am that General Smuts resents the imputation that he is against Indians. And for a wonder, would the Council believe me when I say that General Smut's claim is that in this matter of prejudice towards Indians, that in this matter of hostility towards Indians, that in this matter of desiring to rid the African region of Indians, it is not the Boers, it is the British people who are more responsible? He said so deliberately at the last Imperial Conference. He said so to me in person. This is what he said. "It is in Natal, where the white population is predominantly British and not Boer, it is in Natal that the worst troubles have recently arisen." And he says that the enemies of Indians are not his countrymen but Britishers.

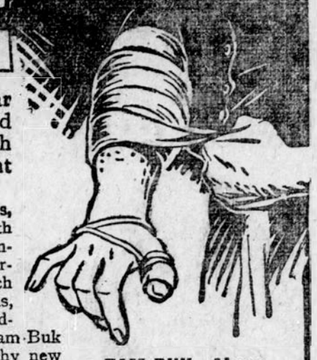
ROUSE BRITISH CONSCIENCE.

I really do not know what Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan has in mind when he says begging won't do. What else is there in our power? We cannot use the bullet—which he once recommended in this Council. Sir, I will only conclude with this confession. Along with Mr. Andrews, along with Mr. Gandhi, along with Mr. Polak, and along with many others who have tried to judge of the situation in South Africa from a level of statesmanship and humanitarian conviction, be along with them I have come to the conclusion very reluctantly that there might be some awakening of the British conscience in this matter, some rousing of a deeper sense of responsibility which we have not been able hitherto to touch in the British nation, if on some happy occasion in the future, the Governor-General in Council—I will not say the Viceroy, remembering your ruling Sir—if the Governor-General in Council of India should say to the listening world, "It is impossible for us as representatives of His Majesty's Government to govern India if within His Majesty's Dominions we are unable and His Majesty's Government are unable to protect the just rights of the Indian subjects of His Majesty"; when a statement of that kind could be made in the moral hearing of the world by the Governor-General in Council and the

(Continued in column 5.)

The Daily Risk of
Blood Poison

ZAM-BUK THE GREAT ANTISEPTIC HEALER.



HOW often do you hear of limbs being crippled and lives sacrificed through neglect or improper treatment of everyday injuries?

To promptly dress all cuts, scratches, wounds, etc., with Zam-Buk prevents dangerous complications. Zam-Buk is the powerful herbal antiseptic balm which *kills* and *excludes* disease-germs, and prevents festering and blood-poison. Other properties in Zam-Buk soothe away pain and grow healthy new skin in a wonderful way.

For eczema, heat sores, ulcers, ringworm, piles, bad legs, sore feet, abscesses, bites, stings, burns, etc., Zam-Buk is equally valuable. Re. 1 per box, all dealers.

ZAM-BUK Alone Saved His Arm!

Mr. J. D. McCormach, 30, Egan St., Newtown, Sydney, says:—"Some time ago I slipped and fell, severely injuring my elbow, and gashing my forearm. Blood-poison set in and the arm became terribly swollen and inflamed. For eight months I suffered agony, but nothing would heal the wound. Hearing about Zam-Buk I decided to try the balm. It stopped the swelling and inflammation in a wonderful way, and soon had all poisonous matter drawn out of the wound. Zam-Buk's remarkable healing, without a doubt, saved my arm."

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS. I.Z. 400.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
(BARK AND IRON WINE)
AN IDEAL TONIC.
STIMULATES THE APPETITE.
REGENERATES THE BLOOD.
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES.
RESTORES THE VITAL FORCES.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities.
SOLD BY STORES AND GROCERS.
WHOLESALE
PATELL LIMITED.
151, Chuckla Street, BOMBAY, 3

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in months details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM "

Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

The Best of Lubrication
With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg U.S. Patent Office
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

HAEMORRHOIDS

otherwise Piles, are aggravated by costiveness. In most cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the Piles dry up and disappear.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, also banish biliousness, sick headache, liverishness purify the breath, clear the skin of pimples and blotches. Of chemists, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

Pinkettes Keep You Well.

Your Last Opportunity!

Our Sale and Exhibition of Electrical and Mechanical wonders will close shortly.

This is your last chance to buy useful Articles for the home & Office at sensationally low Prices:

WONDER EXHIBITION

Courteous Service.

Art Pictures, Cameras, Binoculars, Cinema Machines, Chandeliers, Clocks, Cuckoo clocks, Duplicators, Dolls, Electric Novelties, Electric Lights, Electric Sticks, Electric Cigar Lighters, Electrical Advertising cases, Electric Toasters, Kettles and Irons, Films, Fire Proof Safes, Fancy Cigar Cases, Fountain Pens, Folding Tables, Grandfather Clocks, Gumming and Punching Machines, Household Aluminium Vessels, Jewellery, Ink Powder in Tubes, Letter Scales, Milk Testers, Marble Writing Sets, Motors and Motor Cycles, Meccanos, Mechanical Toys, Marble Clocks, Novelties, Onion Cutters, Oil Printings, One Year Winding Clocks, Offices Requisites, Pariscopes, Statues, Toilet Articles, Typewriters, Tables, Table lights, Toys, Thermometers, Steam Engines, Umbrellas, Clothes-Washing Machines, Treadle Printing Machines Multiple Wonderful Furniture, Camphor, etc. etc.

Things everyone will like to possess—first in quality and attractiveness—at prices which everyone can afford!

SWAN GENERAL TRADING COMPANY OPP. HONGKONG BANK. GAWASJI PATEL STREET. FORT.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one interested in the cause of mass education in the northern part of Bombay for the last nine years, and as a responsible member of the General Education Institute, Dadar, I consider it my duty to lay before the public the real state of primary schools and the Municipal Schools Committee from my own stand-point.

The zeal on the part of the public to see primary education made compulsory has led to various criticisms of the working of the Schools Committee as can be seen from the letters appearing in the newspapers. Some blame the Schools Committee for its retrenchment. Others point out the necessity of doing away with the special teachers and some have gone so far as to say that the Municipal Schools are mismanaged. Every one claims to be well acquainted with the inner working of the schools. Some have tried their level best to support the Committee. All this has made me to venture to put down in writing the following few thoughts and suggestions according to my humble views.

Government seems to cause delay in sanctioning the introduction of free and compulsory Primary Education and the blame has been thrown on the shoulders of the Schools Committee owing to the heavy increase in its expenditure. It, therefore, desires that the Schools Committee should well balance their expenditure before the permission is granted. As if in support of this view of the Government the educational Inspector, B. D., in his report submitted to the Schools Committee in April 1923, has drawn the attention of the Committee to the following points:—

(1) The over-crowded schools, meeting in small, badly lighted, and ill-ventilated buildings may be provided with better buildings in healthy localities.

(2) The excess of teachers in over-staffed schools be removed by prescribing a reasonable number of pupils to each teacher. In some cases highly paid teachers are employed for thinly attended classes, while a large number of extra teachers at high cost are employed for teaching special subjects like, Drawing, Drill, Knitting etc., which can well be handled by trained teachers who are qualified to teach these subjects. In several cases the head teachers do little or no teaching work beyond general supervision, while in others a teacher is in charge attended by about half a dozen pupils.

(3) The expenditure of various kinds of school contingencies has grown up to a large amount and it is very desirable to restrict it to reasonable limits.

It is this report which has stirred the hearts of some of the members of the Schools Committee and others whose enthusiasm is seen every day in the newspapers. I shall, however, proceed to deal with the question by pointing out and criticising the way in which the Schools Committee has dealt with it.

Very little attention seems to have been paid to the question of the necessity of providing good buildings in healthy localities. The Committee had, a few years ago, submitted a scheme for the consideration of the Corporation for constructing buildings to accommodate the Primary Schools. The matter was ultimately referred to the Primary Education Committee in 1917 and it is still awaiting a report from the Commissioner. In the meanwhile, the Corporation sanctioned an amount of ten lakhs for constructing some schools, but very little progress seems to have been made. Under such circumstances the Corporation will be well advised at least to construct two schools every year, even though Government may not grant its share. It should not grudge an extra-expenditure of about four lakhs for these two schools every year, looking to the expenditure of nearly twenty-five lakhs over primary education. If no money is available, I would go so far as to suggest that the Corporation should float a new loan for the purpose and people would be most willing to help the cause. In the meanwhile, the Schools Committee would be well advised to start smaller schools in the close vicinity of crowded schools in the absence of suitable buildings. Here I cannot help criticising the action of the Committee to restrict the minimum number as thirty per teacher. Some of the present rooms in the school-buildings cannot safely allow more than twenty students. It is not at all advisable to effect any retrenchment at the cost of the health of the little children. I would, therefore suggest that the members of the Schools Committee should visit all the schools for themselves and settle the number of students in each class and also the number of classes in each school which could only be allowed according to the accommodation.

The Committee in its zeal to effect retrenchment lost sight of this bare principle and effected the dismissal of 72 teachers as an extra staff and thus strengthened the hands of the Government. Mr. Patel, the Chairman of the Schools Committee, through his extra zeal for retrenchment as openly declared by him in the Corporation, threatened the Secretary of the Schools Committee to bring about the retrenchment anyhow, or be ready to resign or otherwise he would resign himself. Rao Bahadur Padhye, suggested the minimum of students per teacher as thirty, without due consideration of all the questions involved.

The question regarding the extra teachers for the special subjects shall have to be decided on its own merits. It has been advocated by some that they are unnecessary and should immediately be dismissed and they base their argument on the fact that the trained teachers are efficient in these subjects. Some go so far as to say that these subjects are not at all necessary. These subjects namely Drill, Drawing, Knitting, etc., serve the useful purpose of removing the tediousness brought about by other subjects during the day and lead to the proper training of the mind of the children. It is not the introduction of these subjects for which the Committee ought to be blamed but it is the manner in which they are introduced in the school time-table that is to be disapproved.

As regards the question whether the special teachers are necessary to take these subjects or the trained teachers themselves can take them, I cannot help remarking that it is the dismissal of the teachers that has brought this into prominence. The trained teachers fearing another dismissal have now come forth to say that the special teachers are not necessary and that they can take up these subjects themselves very well. In bringing about this attitude among these trained teachers one of the members of the Schools Committee was solely responsible, as he pointed out that the retention of the special teachers will perhaps lead to some more dismissals among the trained teachers. Thus their attitude is mainly due to the fear of dismissal. As one acquainted with the system of imparting education I may be permitted to say that very little attention is paid to these so-called special subjects by the teachers while they are learning in the Training College and the mere possession of a certificate does not give them a right to say that they also know these subjects. Besides, a number of trained teachers in the Municipal Schools have got their certificates by appearing for their examination through the classes in Bombay which teach for part time and not for the whole time as is done in the Training College. Others have secured certificates for long meritorious services. Thus it is clear that if efficiency is to be maintained in these subjects, specially qualified teachers are necessary.—Yours, etc.,

RAJARAM K. VAIDYA,
Member, Municipal Corporation.

LABOUR IN VAIN.

BISHOP REFUSES TO CONSECRATE CHAPEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The hamlet of Gokhivera contains a Catholic population of over two hundred. They attend the Church at Manickpur, a distance of three miles. Owing to distance, the attendance on the part of the people of Gokhivera is irregular, many do not attend the Church, much inconvenience and hardships are experienced in the case of marriages, funerals, Christenings and sickness. In order to obviate these difficulties and secure the attendance of the people regularly at services on Sundays and Days of Obligation, some inhabitants conceived the idea of building a Chapel. The proposal was favourably received by the people and approved by the Bishop. The building was erected by the subscriptions of the people and of outside public, the British Government supplying timber free and people giving labour free in addition to their subscription. No help from the Portuguese or Goa Government or even the diocese of Damaun was or has been given in any shape or form. On the completion of the building, a petition was made to the Bishop of Damaun in October 1922, and the latest reply given by Mgr. L. C. Pera, Vicar-General to one of the villagers who had been sent to wait on him is in the negative.

This being so, I place this matter before you that your readers may kindly state what line of action should be taken in the circumstances of the case. If the Chapel is not blessed and no services performed in it, it will be of no use to the people and the money spent on it will be thrown away, as also the help given by our Government.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. LOPEZ.

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly in the Bengal European constituency will close on the 16th of April to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Campbell Rhodes. (A. P.)

Mrs. M. says: "My dear little girl is a picture of health and happiness. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo."

A Doctor says:

"My baby has been fed on Glaxo since he was a month old, and has thrived splendidly on it. I always advise Glaxo for babies who cannot be breast-fed, as in my opinion it is the food *par excellence* for bottle-fed babies. All to whom I have recommended Glaxo have given most favourable reports."

Glaxo is the *"food par excellence"* for Baby, because it contains all the nourishment he needs, because the Glaxo Process has made it as easily digestible as mother's milk, and because it is entirely germ-free, accompanied by none of the dangers of disease always present in ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Be not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS COCOGEM USED FOR

COCOGEM is the ideal cooking shortening for every variety of people in India.

COCOGEM for frying means palatable and digestible fried foods.

COCOGEM for baking means light bread and cakes, and flaky pastry of smooth texture. With ghee and animal fats cakes are often heavy and stodgy. Never with Cocogem.

COCOGEM produces delicious candies, toffees, halvas and all the hundred and one forms of Indian and European sweets.

COCOGEM is flavourless; it develops the particular flavour and aroma of the food in which it is used.

COCOGEM Confers Choice Cooking.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (Excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,
227, Frere Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

7

BOYCE MOTOMETER

Boyce Moto-Meter, in plain sight on the radiator cap, indicates the quick changes in motor temperature that are sure signs of approaching trouble in automobile, automobile truck, motor-boat, and farm tractor engines. It is the only sure way of preventing costly damage from excessive heat and friction in such types of engines.

Because of its extreme utility Boyce Moto-Meter is a favourite with Motorists everywhere. Stocked in the following FOUR models, and suited to all cars. Installed in 10 minutes. Requires no special service.

STANDARD MODEL—Finished in beautiful black enamel with nickel trimming glass crystals on both sides. 3¾ inches dial. Rs. 32-8.

UNIVERSAL MODEL-Black dial with nickel finish 2¾ inches dial Rs. 26-0.

JUNIOR MODEL—Black dial with nickel finish, no glass, 2¾ ins. dial, suitable for medium sized cars: Rs. 18-0.

SPECIAL FORD MODEL—Black dial with nickel finish, no glass 2¼ ins. dial. Complete with Radiator Cap. Rs. 15-8.

MIDGET MODEL—Built to fit the regular radiator cap of all Chevrolet "490," Maxwells and other small cars. Rs. 8-12.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE" Telephone, No. 26106.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE THE LATEST, THE NEATEST, THE BEST, THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's & 219, Kalbadevi Road
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

THE DIAMOND READY DYER
DYE SOAP
COLOURS CLEANS
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTURERS
The Diamond Soap Co.
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

These dye clothes fast in Pink, Green, Red, Violet, Yellow, Blue, Salmon, Black, and Lavender. Instructions and samples FREE. Ten tablets by V.P. of Rs.1-5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

LATEST INVENTION
A.E.G. NIGHT LAMP
Reduces your Electric Bill.
BUY
CONDOR LAMP
gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.
America-India Export & Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

Khan Mahamed & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Duncan Road, Bombay
P. O. No 4.

PAUL'S OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A1.
Guaranteed free from Spirit. An Idea "One Drop" Perfume for handkerchief, etc, Reproduces the enchanting fragrance of Roses Better than Alcoholic Perfumes of high prices. A trial will please, Rs. 2-8 one dram stoppered phial. S, PAUL & Co, Perfumers, (Dept. B.C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.
Please Write for our Catalogue.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.
Annapurna Cooker Co.
No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co LTD

LIFE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

SWADESHI | **SANDAL SOAP** | PEERLESS

Made by Mysore Government Soap Factory.
The best for cleaning and beautifying the skin.
Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.
Agents for :—Bombay Presidency and Northern India—
Messrs. RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM AND Co.
Princess Street, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier.

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy.

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.-P.P.

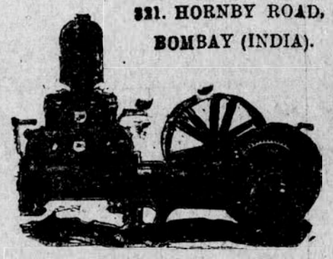
C. K. Sen & Co., Ld.,
29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

AD-17

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321. HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY (INDIA).

SOLE AGENTS.
MYER'S PUMPS.



Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India. A large stock of different kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps, Power Pumps, Spray Pumps, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 feet.

Patronised by Government and Indian States.
Also can be had of us:—
Sugar-cane Crushers, Molines Ploughs, Cultivators, Hand Grinding Mills, e
Write for Catalogue and particulars to above address.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.
REGULAR SUPPLIES BY EVERY MAIL
Every Novelty for the Rich and Poor.

Amateur Photographers } Photographic Dealers
Professional Photographers } Process Workers

ALL KODAK SUPPLIES.
All Kinds of Repairs to Cameras, Shutters etc., done by our EXPERT MECHANIC of Long Experience.
AMATEURES WORKS, A SPECIALITY.
Developing, Printing, Enlarging, Etc., finished within 24 hours.
KOPARDE & KHANDKE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,
136, Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OUR REDUCED NET PRICES FOR

FRESH STOCK

Goodyear, Michelin, Dunlop, Goodrich, Continental and Spencer Moulton.
CORD TYRES AND TUBES
FOR
MOTOR CARS.

BEST OFFER

BEADED EDGE

SIZES.	TYRES	TUBES
710 × 90	50 10 0	8 12 0
760 × 90	58 14 0	9 5 0
765 × 105	72 4 0	12 0 0
810 × 90	63 15 0	9 15 0
815 × 105	77 10 0	12 11 0
815 × 120	87 15 0	15 5 0
820 × 120	97 11 0	14 10 0
875 × 105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880 × 120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895 × 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 × 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 × 120	110 14 0	16 3 0
935 × 135	139 4 0	18 6 0
30 × 3½	65 10 0	9 5 0

STRAIGHT SIDE

SIZES.	TYRES	TUBES.
32 × 3½	92 5 0	10 5. 0
32 × 4	100 1 0	12 3 0
32 × 4½	124 1 0	14 14 0
33 × 4	104 13 0	13 0 0
33 × 5	133 10 0	15 11 0
34 × 4½	133 10 0	15 11 0
35 × 5	140 15 0	18 6 0

WE CAN SUPPLY OTHER SIZES INCLUDING SOLID TYRES.

The above prices are subject to Usual Cash Discount.

RANE Ltd.
PROPRIETORS OF:, **EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,** *New Queen's Rd.* **BOMBAY.**
Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS." Telephone No. 22475.

ખિલાફત

THE WEEKLY
KHILAFAT
(Gujrati)
INDIA'S LEADING GUJRATI JOURNAL

Widely circulated all over India and in Burma, East and South Africa.

Correspondents in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Afghanistan, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Hejaz, Burma, East and South Africa.

An excellent medium for advertisements.

Director—
Mr. Osman Sobani,
143 Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDV SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"STIGLER"

Household Word among Landlords for Ideal Lifts
UNAPPROACHED IN
SAFETY, DURABILITY, COMFORT & SIMPLICITY.
LOW PRICES. FULL GUARANTEE.
Particulars on Application.
SOLE AGENTS:—
The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.,
Navsari Chambers, Fort.
Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT." GODOWN—1972.
Telephone—5771, 595.

FORD CARS.

We are accredited ford agents. and are booking orders for improved modle ford cars. Cars sold for cash, or on hire purchase system.

particulars on application.

THE MOTOR HOUSE.
RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD.
Telegrams "Fordcar."

Printed and pulished for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.